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CLEW TO HOLDUP IN OLD THREAT.

Two Former Employes of the Northwestern Being Sought For by Police in Clinton, Ia.

GRUDGE AGAINST ROAD.

Evidence There Were Several Trains Westbound on Which Robbers Might Have Escaped.

FINDING WORKS OF WATCH.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Clinton, Ia., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—Two former employés of the Chicago and Northwestern railway company, who lost their jobs because of the Debs strike, are suspected of being the robbers who held up train No. 9 at Meredith (Tower "W") late on Friday night.

These men reside in Clinton. Since 1894 they have had no regular occupation. They have lived a sort of reckless, dissolute life. They are known to all the railroad employés of the division between Chicago and Clinton. They have made threats against the company. One of them boasted openly two weeks ago that he could put up a job on the company that would cause it more loss than his salary would amount to if he were kept on the pay-roll for the rest of his life. This man used to be an engineer.

Search for Suspects.

A mysterious man who goes by the name of "Burt" and who is supposed to be a Pinkerton employé, spent all last evening with Captain Wright of the Clinton police searching for these men. They should have been here, but though the town was searched thoroughly they could not be found. The police even kept up their search until daylight. They never will stop until these two men are under arrest. With this accomplished they think they will have the key to the holdup.

Inspector G. T. Gould of the Postoffice department left Clinton at 8 o'clock this morning and went to Wheaton, Ill., to have a look at the men under arrest there. He did this after a consultation with Detective Mullady of the Northwestern. Mulladay went to Rock Island Junction at noon, where he spent the day investigating the case of the watch works. The detective evidently came to the conclusion that the clew was a good one, for he returned to Clinton at 9:30 tonight, accompanied by four detectives.

The robbery is the one subject of conversation among railroad men at this point. Clinton has a population of 25,000, and is a terminal for the Chicago and Northwestern, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern. Hundreds of railroad men live here and among them are good and bad men. The bad men have been pretty well spotted and every railroad employé has turned himself into a private detective for the time being in the hope of being able to "spot" the robbers and get the $5,000 reward.

Clew at Fulton.

It is said the Northwestern officials have good reason to believe that the robbers came as far as Fulton, Ill., where they could have made connection with the Chicago and Northwestern and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul roads. While the police here will not admit it, it is stated that men were seen to get off the Chicago and Northwestern train at Fulton and that their conduct was so suspicious that their actions attracted attention. There is no reason why any one should leave the Chicago and Northwestern road at this point, as there is nothing but a tower, and it is said that if the men were "on the square" they would have staid on the train and come over the bridge to Clinton.

William Nugent, for many years a trusted Pinkerton employé, who now lives at Clinton, was in consultation today with Deputy Sheriff Moran. Mr. Nugent declared he was satisfied that he knew the men who committed the robbery, at least one of them.

Finding Works of Watch.

Rock Island Junction, Ill., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—William Wilkinson, a Northwestern section boss, is the man who found the watch works a half mile from here and sent the detectives working on the tower "W" train robbery off to Clinton, Ia., as fast as they could get there. The works were picked up on Saturday morning in the woods twenty-five feet away from the railroad track and a few feet distant from the fence, and were turned over to Detective O'Neill of the Pinkerton agency. This place is sixty-five miles west of the scene of the robbery.

The works are described as a Hampden seven-jeweled, stemwinding movement, No. 1,251,051, from the factory at Canton, O. Indications that it was thrown from a passing train are afforded by the fact that the movement, the tin case in which it was contained, and the lid of the case were found in different places but near together, the shock of striking the ground having loosened the lid of the case and caused the works to roll out. They were in good condition and wrapped in tissue paper, which, being dry, proves that it was thrown away after the rain had ceased.

Trains After the Robbery.

Two trains passed west over the Northwestern railroad on Saturday morning after the robbery on which the bandits might have been passengers. One was the No. 3 passenger, due to pass Rock Island Junction at 2 a. m., and the other was the fast train, No. 13. Both of these trains were delayed several hours by the robbery, and did not pass the junction until between 5 and 6 o'clock on Saturday morning. The watch movement was picked up at 8:30 a. m., long enough after the robbery was committed to have permitted the bandits to make their way to some station west of the place where the train was held up.

It has been learned that buggy tracks were found west of Courtland, where the robbers left the engine. Their entire flight from the scene of the robbery has been toward the west.

WORKING ON CLEWS NEAR BY.

James Fails to Identify Suspects at Wheaton—Arrests at Charter Grove —Base at Maple Park.

While interest seems to center in the Rock Island Junction watch clew and the search in and about Clinton, Ia., the detectives employed on the Northwestern railroad holdup case are sifting clews elsewhere.

One point of interest near Chicago yesterday was at Wheaton, where J. P. Barrett, Benjamin Fraley, and "Mike" Garrity, the three suspects arrested the day before at Elmhurst, were paraded before Operator James to see if he could identify any of them. The young man who was bound in tower "W" on the night of the robbery arrived in Wheaton in the afternoon on a freight train from Maple Park. Detective Quinn of the Northwestern took him before the three suspects. He looked them over carefully, but failed to satisfy his mind that Fraley, Barrett, and Garrity were the men, or that any one of them answered the description of the man who bound him.

However, he thought the voice of Fraley corresponded to some extent with that of the bandit who tied him. When asked if he would be positive that Fraley was the man he replied in the negative. As to the other two, they made no impression on James, and he said they did not answer to the other person he saw faintly that night in the dark. James returned to his post later in the afternoon.

Engineer White and other trainmen will be taken to Wheaton today to see if they can identify the suspects. Chief Detective Riley and Assistant United States Postoffice Inspector Gould will be present at the examination. If there is no identification then the suspects will be released.

During the forenoon Assistant Inspector Gould went to Wheaton and took a look at the prisoners. He was inclined to believe that the men answered the descriptions of the train robbers. He remained but a short while, continuing on west.

Sheriff M. J. McGowan of Lee County also visited the jail during the day and was shown the prisoners. He concluded that the men were not the right ones, "because," as he put it, "they do not look intelligent enough to plan and carry out such a deed."

Arrested at Charter Grove.

John Jarred Newkirk, 18 years old, 90 North Sacramento avenue, and Patrick McClare, 25 years old, 7031 Stony Island avenue, were arrested by constables at Charter Grove, De Kalb County, late on Saturday night in the hope that they might be able to shed some light on the robbery. The prisoners were taken to the jail at Sycamore and locked up. Yesterday afternoon Newkirk was released and returned to Chicago. McClare will be liberated today.

Newkirk is a special messenger in the Chicago postoffice and a professional bicyclist. McClare is also a bicycle rider. Six weeks ago the two left Chicago to ride to Sioux City, Ia., on their bicycles. On their return trip they found the roads bad, and, shipping their wheels to Chicago, decided to beat their way back on freight trains. They arrived in Charter Grove late on Saturday afternoon, and, being unable to get a train until Sunday morning, sought lodging in an outbuilding near the depot. During the night they were awakened by three men with rifles standing over them and commanding them to throw up their hands. They complied and were put under arrest. They tried to explain that they knew nothing of the train robbery, but, notwithstanding their protests, they were driven to the jail in Sycamore and turned over to Sheriff Holmes.

Both are boyish-looking, wearing bicycle suits, and do not in any way answer the description of the train robbers. Their friends ridiculed the idea of their complicity.

Base at Maple Park.

The search for the train robbers in the vicinity of De Kalb has been abandoned practically, and the detectives not sent to Clinton have transferred their base of operations to other places. Maple Park is being made the general rendezvous of detectives, and Chief Detective Riley of the Northwestern spent the day at that place directing the movements of the men at work on the case. Mr. Riley said there were no developments in the case there which promised to prove important.

A Maple Park citizen has given the Northwestern officials a good description of one of the men supposed to have taken part in the robbery. On Friday night the Maple Park man was in the vicinity of Tower W and saw a man acting in a suspicious manner. He engaged the stranger in conversation and got a good look at his face.

During the day in Chicago it was said that the value of booty secured by the robbers was $8,000.

Find a Fresh Clew.

Four men who have been frequenting 117 Green street for two weeks are under suspicion. One of the detectives of the postal service learned that these men suddenly left the city last Wednesday morning. On Friday night one of them returned, and before going to bed requested his landlady to call him at 5 o'clock in the morning. He was called at the time requested, but already had left the house without taking his clothing with him.

All these men are said by the police to be of the criminal type, and one is believed in police circles to have had a hand in the robbery of a saloon in State street early one morning during the autumn festival. The description of this man tallies closely with that of the big man described by the train men who had a chance to get a good look at the robbers. Captain Reverse searched the Green street house last night, but gained no clews of value.

A feature which tends to strengthen the theory that one of this quartet of suspects was the "big" robber is the fact that the suspect owned a telescope like the one found near the scene of the robbery. The keeper of the boarding-house said the suspect carried the telescope to the house when he first appeared there, and that he never was seen to open the bag. It was taken away by him when he left on Wednesday, and the police say it is possible that it may have contained the dynamite with which the express car was wrecked.

Suspects Near Chicago Depot.

Five men were seen last Friday evening about 5 o'clock near the west end of the Northwestern railroad depot in Chicago walking along the tracks toward the river. They crossed the bridge a few minutes before a milk train started west, and disappeared simultaneously with the departure of the train. Employés of the railroad believe that the men boarded the train and rode out to within a short distance of tower W with the intention of robbing the express train.

In a general way the description of three of these five men answers the descriptions of the train robbers furnished by the crew of the express train. One of the men, who was noticed particularly by the station employés, was a big man with a light mustache and roughly dressed. The others were better dressed, and all wore slouch hats, such as the train robbers wore. The Northwestern officials are looking for the crew of the milk train in the hope of discovering whether they had noticed any men jumping on the cars in the city.

Pinkerton Men's Work.

At the Pinkerton headquarters Assistant Superintendent Minster said last night that he had not received any definite news from the operatives at work on the robbery.

"It is too early to expect any news of an arrest," Mr. Minster said. "We look for developments by tomorrow night, however, for by that time our men should have succeeded in getting trace of the fugitives. They have not had time enough yet to establish a working clew which could be made public."

SCHOOL BURNS, BOYS FLEE

ST. MARY'S INSTITUTION AT FEEHANVILLE DESTROYED.

Many of the 350 Pupils, Who Are Chiefly Truant Lads, Escape—One Party of the Fugitives Holds Up County Commissioner Hoffman and Robs Him of Provisions—Loss Estimated at $200,000 — Fire Apparatus on Grounds Useless for Want of Water.

St. Mary's Training School, at Feehanville, two miles from Desplaines, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. Had the flames broken out a few moments earlier 350 boys who were housed at the institution would have been caught in the chapel, and great loss of life might have resulted. The fire department of Desplaines hurried to the scene, only to find that no water could be drawn from the hydrants on the school grounds. The firemen were compelled to stand idly by and wait until the fire burned itself out, long after midnight. The lack of water and the mysterious origin of the flames have led County Commissioner Hoffman and others who were present to make charges of carelessness against officers of the school. The loss on buildings and furniture is placed at from $100,000 to $125,000 by the insurance adjusters, though Brother Elixus, pro-director of the school, places it at $201,500. Of this sum $150,000 is placed on the buildings and harvested crops and the rest on stock and furniture. The insurance carried was $50,000.

Estimate of the Loss.

The loss in detail on the buildings is estimated by Brother Elixus as follows:

Administration Building, 150x50, three stories, brick, built in 1897	$ 50,000
Two wings to administration building, three stories, containing dormitories and class rooms	60,000
Chapel, wood, 183x63 feet, two stories	7,000
Three barns, $5,000 each, and hay and oats	17,000
Infirmary, two stories, wood, 60x30 feet	3,000
Icehouse	2,000
Industrial building, two stories, 250x30 feet	7,000
Corn cribs, with stock of corn	500
Chicken coops	500
Employés' house, two stories	3,000
House furnishings and equipment	51,500
Total loss	$201,500

Many Boys Run Away.

Nearly all the boys in the school had been committed from the juvenile court. During the fire many ran away. More than thirty were reported missing last night when they had been transferred by squads to the barns of the old Parmalee farm, which recently was added to the school's property. Of the missing ones a number boarded trains and stole rides to Chicago, while others slept in the woods. In the Town of Desplaines forty-one runaways were captured by the police and returned to the temporary shelter provided in the barns.

County Commissioner Hoffman, who was going toward the fire with rations for the school, was held up by some of the runaways. Sixty pounds of cheese and several boxes of crackers were purloined from his wagon.

Had the fire broken out at night or during chapel services, which had just closed, great loss of life might have resulted. The Sunday vesper service had just closed when smoke was seen issuing from the chapel. Brother Leontine, director of the school, ran into the building and fire was found eating its way between the walls in the sacristy.

Origin of the Fire.

After the service the censers had been emptied and it is thought that perhaps a piece of charcoal fell to the floor and thus started the blaze. Rumor was current that a candle on the altar had been overturned, but this was denied.

The brisk south wind fanned the flames and the chapel, a two-story frame building erected fourteen years ago, was ablaze from basement to roof in a few seconds. Burning shingles communicated fire to the three-story administration building directly to the north. The flying brands then claimed the barns and grain sheds to the north and the shops to the west. The boys in the tailor shop were marched out in good order and joined the squads in the playgrounds.

Pump Surrounded by Flames.

The pump supplying water from the artesian well on the grounds had been broken during a fire in the pumping shed six weeks ago. Another pump drawing water from the Desplaines River was in the rear of the administration building, but its use was cut off by the rapid rush of the flames. In front of the administration building was a large tank of gasoline, used in manufacturing gas for the buildings. Engineer Nash's prompt work in shutting off the supply of trickling gasoline prevented an explosion.

Two priests, headed by Brother Elixus, were all but burned in endeavoring to save the model in alabaster marble of the statue of Archbishop Feehan. This figure, however, was lost in the fire.

"We have no definite idea as to how the fire started," said Brother Leontine. "Charcoal may have dropped from the censor. The flames ran along the drapings and robes hanging in the sacristy, and the building went like powder."

Commissioner Hoffman to Investigate.

County Comissioner Hoffman, President of the Board of Managers, is making a close investigation.

"There was carelessness shown on the part of some one," said he. "Just where the blame lies will be determined later. There should have been water with which to fight the flames. Had the department been able to use hydrants the loss could have been confined to the chapel."

County Commissioner Hoffman provided food for the boys last night. Today many will be sent to their parents, following a squad of forty who were returned to the city last night. Those who cannot be provided for at the farm will be sent to the Glenwood Training School and similar institutions in the county.

The Rev. C. P. Pledger of the Desplaines Methodist Church brought twenty-five of the boys to Chicago in the evening.

St. Mary's Training School was established in 1882. The land owned includes 900 acres. It is essentially a school for truants, and the Catholic boys sentenced to reformatories by the Juvenile Court are sent there. The institution is conducted by priests of the order of Christian Brothers. Of the Board of Managers Archbishop Feehan, after whom the site is named, is President ex-officio. His summer home is directly south of the school buildings and was out of the path of the fire.

WILL BE HONORED IN LONDON.

Special Attention to Be Shown Former President Harrison in the English Metropolis.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, Oct. 15.—General Benjamin Harrison will arrive in London on Friday. He will attend several social functions during the special sitting of Parliament, and preparations are being made to show him marked attention. Ambassador Choate will give a dinner to the former President, at which he will meet leading English statesmen. He also will be the guest of honor of the English Chamber of Commerce.

QUIET DAY FOR THE PRESIDENT.

McKinley and Party Spend Sunday at Sioux City, the Executive Attending Church.

Sioux City, Ia., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—President McKinley and his party did not enter Sioux City until 10 o'clock this morning. When the train was twenty miles from the city President McKinley decided that, owing to the lateness of the hour, he would spend the night outside the city, and accordingly the train was sidetracked.

Sioux City had prepared an elaborate program in honor of the President's visit, and the parade had been formed that was to take the President through the town. There was, consequently, much disappointment.

People were at the station this morning by hundreds to receive the train, and by 2 o'clock this afternoon the crowd was so dense that it was deemed advisable to take the train to Alden, a suburb. A great many citizens saw the President and Mrs. McKinley at the First Methodist Church.

After leaving the church the party was conducted to the Sunday school of the Whitfield Methodist Church, where the President was presented to the school by former Congressman George D. Perkins. President McKinley said:

"In the moment I shall tarry I have only time to say to this group of young people and older people 'Hail and Farewell,' and wish for all of them the realization of all that is noble in life and character, under a government of high privilege and great opportunity."

Towards evening the President's private car was detached from the train, and he and the members of the Cabinet were again conveyed to the city, where a quiet dinner was had at the residence of former Congressman Perkins. The train left for the East soon after 10 o'clock.

Governor Shaw and Senator Allison accompanied the train in a private car, and will make the trip with the President as far as Dubuque. Milwaukee will be reached tomorrow evening.

Dubuque, Ia., Oct. 15.—When President McKinley and party arrive tomorrow the Committee on Reception, on horseback, will escort the party to Washington Park, where the President will make a brief address. All the schools will be dismissed. Tom Johnston of this city, who, when school boys together at Canton, saved the future Chief Magistrate from drowning, will be present.

CHURCH WRANGLE IN DENVER.

Ousting of the Rev. H. W. Pinkham by Baptist Association for Liberal Views Causes Turmoil.

Denver, Colo., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—The action of the Rocky Mountain Baptist association in withdrawing the hand of fellowship from Bethany Baptist Church and its pastor, the Rev. Henry W. Pinkham, has involved nearly every minister of Denver and started a spirited interdenominational quarrel.

Pinkham claims that his theology was indorsed by the Baptist College in Chicago, but yesterday the Secretary of the State association here produced letters denying this. The entire matter was made public and Dr. Camden M. Coburn, formerly of Chicago but now occupying a Methodist pulpit here, openly denounced the action of the Baptists in hounding an obscure preacher for being progressive, while the President of Cornell was not molested. Stevens, to Dr. Vosburgh and other leading Baptists that a mummy would look better in a Baptist pulpit than a preacher who was so dead that he did not have a mind or ideas of his own.

This morning Dr. Vosburgh replied by denouncing all Baptists who did not hold views in accordance with orthodox tenets, and also expressed his idea of preachers of other denominations who interfered.

Pinkham preached a strong sermon tonight in explanation of his theological views. The church could not accommodate half the people who wanted to hear him. At the conclusion the pastor was surrounded by friends and was almost smothered in the attempts made to shake hands.

SAYS CREDIT IS CHADWICK'S.

Rear Admiral Sampson Further Discusses the Navy's Part in Surrender of Santiago.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—Rear Admiral Sampson, who was installed today as commandant of the Boston navy yard, talked freely this afternoon of his speech at Morgantown, W. Va., about Captain Chadwick's share in bringing about the surrender of Santiago. He said:

"I made these remarks because I believed Chadwick should have the credit for what he did. He acted with great wisdom and discretion, and, although it may appear to take away from General Shafter some credit for the taking of Santiago, it is merely stating things as they are and as they appear in the official reports.

"General Shafter for some time had been urging that I should take the ships into the harbor. This was against my judgment. I sent Chadwick to General Shafter's headquarters at the front and they talked the situation over.

"Shafter had apparently undervalued the fact, which was to our minds the greatest fact in sight, that the ships had been destroyed and all their men either killed or captured; but Chadwick began the letter to General Toral by stating that fact. It was a naval officer's letter, not that of an army man. Any one can see that. It revealed to the Spanish General the hopelessness of his position."

EXCITED BY CHICAGO CONTRACT

Leadville Citizens Place Decorations and Inscriptions on Manganese Ore Train.

Leadville, Colo., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—A special train with forty cars, carrying 1,200 tons of manganese ore, leaves here tomorrow consigned to the Illinois Steel company. The cars are decorated with banners of red, white, and blue, bearing inscriptions of diverse character as to the enormous manganese output here—the fact that manganese should be on the free list—that the Illinois Steel company gets all its manganese here, and many other devices.

The rear cars carry pictures of McKinley and Dewey, who are slated for President and Vice President respectively.

Colonel George W. Cook, a leading mining man of the State, is the promoter of the advertising project and will run the train through to Chicago on the Denver and Rio Grande, Union Pacific, and Chicago and Northwestern on special time.

ECKELS ALMOST RECOVERED.

Ex-Controller of the Currency Rapidly Improving at the Holland House, New York.

New York, Oct. 15.—James H. Eckels, ex-Controller of the United States Currency, who was knocked down by a horse and wagon at Twenty-eighth street and Fifth avenue on Saturday night, was said at the Holland House tonight to have almost recovered from the shock. The injury he sustained was slight.

FEAR OF DUTCH REVOLT.

BRITISH INACTIVITY ON NATAL FRONTIER EXPLAINED.

Mixed English and Boer Population on the Border So Closely United by Kinship and Friendship That the First Gun Fired Against Orange Free State Burghers Will Be the Signal for an Uprising in the English Colony.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY GEORGE W. STEVENS, WAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON DAILY MAIL.]

Ahwal North, Natal, Oct. 15.—The Orange Free State forces about Bethulie, just over the border, and at Ahwal North on our side of the frontier make no sign of an advance, for the reason, doubtless, that hostilities here would amount to civil war.

There is a mixed English and Dutch population on each side of the Orange River, united by ties of kinship and friendship. Many law abiding Dutch burghers here have sons and brothers who are citizens of the Orange Free State, and therefore dut with the Free State forces.

In the meantime the English doctor attends his patients on the other side of the border, and Boer riflemen ride across the line to buy goods at British stores, despite the proclamation forbidding trade with the Boer republic, which would be difficult as well as impolitic to enforce hereabouts.

Appeal to Natal Dutch.

Railway and postal communication is now stopped, but the last mail brought a copy of the Bloemfontein Express, with an appeal to the colonial Boers, concluding with these words:

"We shall continue the war to the bloody end. You will assist us. Our God, who has so often helped us, will not forsake us."

What effect this appeal may have is as yet in doubt, but it is certain any rising of the colonial Dutch would send the colonial British into the field in full strength.

May Rise Nov. 9.

If there is a Dutch rising in sympathy with the Orange Free State it will begin at Burgersdorp, a town of 2,000 inhabitants and the birthplace of the Afrikander Bund, on Nov. 9, when the Boers hold their annual wappenschouwing, or rifle contest.

The Transvaal agents are doing their utmost to provoke rebellion, but really all depends on the result of the first few weeks' fighting.

Boers Mistreat the Kaffirs.

Many Transkei Kaffirs have passed through here, owing to the closing of the mines at Johannesburg. They were treated with the greatest brutality by the Boers. They were flogged to the railway station and robbed of their wages. Even the women were searched for money with the grossest indecency.

COMES TO HYDE PARK CHURCH.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph A. Vance of Baltimore Will Serve the Chicago Presbyterians.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—The Rev. Dr. Joseph A. Vance today announced to his congregation of the Maryland Avenue Southern Presbyterian Church of this city that he had accepted a call to the Hyde Park Presbyterian Church, Chicago. During his pastorate here Dr. Vance has declined several calls to churches in other cities. His salary at the Maryland Avenue Church was $1,800 a year and parsonage. He will receive $4,000 a year and a parsonage at the Hyde Park Church.

The Rev. Dr. Vance, who is of Scottish-Irish descent, was born in 1864 in Sullivan County, Tenn. He was educated at King College, Bristol, Tenn., at which college he took the oratorical medal, and in 1885 received medals for science and language and the prize as the best debater. He then entered the Southern Union Theological Seminary, and was ordained in 1888.

He immediately accepted a call to the Woodland Avenue Presbyterian Church, Louisville, Ky., where he remained for three years. His health failed, he resigned, and shortly afterwards received a call from the Maryland Avenue Church of this city.

Dr. Vance succeeds to the pulpit formerly occupied by the Rev. Hubert C. Herring. He preached at the Hyde Park church a week ago by invitation, and the announcement of his acceptance of the call to the Chicago church is the result of that visit.

"KING OF THE BEGGARS" DEAD.

Body of Lewis Joslyn, Who Sought Alms in Chicago Streets for Years, Found in a Cell.

Lewis Joslyn, "King of Chicago Beggars," was found dead in a cell at the Harrison Street Police Station at 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and his body was removed to Rolston's undertaking rooms, 22 Adams street.

Twelve hours before the body was found Joslyn was arrested at Clark and Madison streets by Policeman John T. Sullivan for begging. At that time Joslyn seemed to be in his usual health. A physician who was called said Joslyn had evidently been dead several hours when the body was found.

Joslyn, who was a paralytic, was known to thousands of Chicagoans, from whom he had asked alms during the last ten years. It is said he made from $5 to $10 a day by begging, and always cared for four or five Clark street beggars or tramps, who were less fortunate in asking for alms than was he. Much of his money was spent for porterhouse steak, of which he was said to be especially fond.

Joslyn was 37 years old. It is thought he was born somewhere in the East, but no one in Chicago seems to know his early history. He slept in cheap lodging-houses, but always ate in the best restaurants in the city and paid the highest prices for his meals. An inquest will be held today.

TEXAS IDEA OF PHILIPPINES.

Ex-Gov. Hogg, a Former Supporter of Bryan's Views, Wants a Vigorous War Policy.

Austin, Tex., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—Ex-Governor J. S. Hogg, who has heretofore been one of William Jennings Bryan's supporters, said today in an interview:

"It is now the duty of the United States to shoot —— out of the Filipinos and bring the war to an end. We have already expanded.

"When the $20,000,000 which the last Congress voted for that purpose was paid to Spain for the Philippines the United States got all the title there was to those islands. We have expanded in defiance of the Texas Democratic platform. The Philippines now belong to the United States. It is for the next Congress to say what we shall do with them."

M'CLERNAND CRITICALLY ILL.

Veteran Officer Grows Weaker, but His Physician Still Thinks There Is a Chance of Recovery.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—General John A. McClernand was weaker today than at any previous time during his illness and his condition grows more desperate. His temperature during the day remained at 101½, a half degree higher than yesterday. He suffered greatly from congestion of the nerves around the brain. He was able to take only a small quantity of nourishment. Despite these symptoms the attending physician has not given up hope of his patient's recovery. All the members of the General's family are at his bedside except his eldest son, Colonel Edward J. McClernand. Colonel McClernand's command, the Forty-fourth Infantry, will leave Fort Leavenworth in a few days for San Francisco, where the men will embark for the Philippines.

DISCREDIT AGUINALDO STORY.

Secretary Root and General Corbin Say They Have No Knowledge of Offer to Insurgent Chief.

New York, Oct. 15.—[Special.]—A Washington dispatch to the Journal says: "The records of the War department and of the State department, so far as they relate to the conduct of the war, fail to show anything indicating that a commission in the United States army has been offered to Aguinaldo.

"This statement was made today by Secretary of War Root in reference to the allegation of Assistant Postmaster General Perry S. Heath that a commission had been offered to Aguinaldo.

"Adjutant General Corbin, referring to Mr. Heath's statement, said: 'This subject has been referred to me several times. I have never heard that Aguinaldo had been offered a commission.'"

WOMAN ORATOR DROPS DEAD.

Mrs. Cantius-Lange, Socialist Leader, Dies Suddenly While Delivering a Speech.

New York, Oct. 15.—[Special.]—Mrs. Cantius-Lange, a well-known Socialist leader of Brooklyn, stood on the platform at Faulhaber's Hall at 1551 Second avenue at 9 o'clock this evening apparently in perfect health.

"Women, we must be free," she cried. "We must——"

Then she tottered and fell at full length—dead. The malady was apoplexy.

The meeting was a conference of delegates from socialistic women's organizations, and Mrs. Cantius-Lange was selected to deliver the principal address of the evening, her subject being "Woman's Rights."

WOMEN TO ENCOURAGE STRIKE.

Wives and Daughters of Cleveland Car Line Workers Will Form Auxiliary Union.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—The wives and daughters of the striking employés of the Big Consolidated Street railway will meet on Friday evening to form a union for the purpose of encouraging the men. A preliminary meeting was held this afternoon at the headquarters of the Street Railway union, at which plans were discussed for a benefit social and banquet. Eugene V. Debs will speak on the occasion. The women urge that the men refuse to return to work.

COXEY'S OLD LEADER QUITS.

Carl Browne Leaves His Second Command in Wichita, Kansas, and Repudiates Populism.

Wichita, Kas., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—Carl Browne, who led Coxey's army to Washington and who arrived here from Denver on his second march yesterday, today declared the march off, and notified his men that he would go no further. He says he repudiates the Populism of Bryan and Jerry Simpson.

MISSOURI IS AT GIBRALTAR.

United States Hospital Ship, En Route to Manila, Has Arrived There.

Gibraltar, Oct. 16.—The United States hospital ship Missouri, from New York for Manila, arrived here today.

Ordered from the United States.

City of Mexico, Oct. 15.—The first lot of electric cars of the Federal District Street railway company has arrived from the United States. The electric plants for the interior cities where the street car lines have been bought by the same company will all be ordered from the United States.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, OCT. 16, 1899.

Weather predictions for the next 24 hours:
Fair, followed by showers, and cooler Monday night or Tuesday.
Sun rises at 6:14; sets at 5:16.
Moon sets at 3:30 a. m.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES

Pages.
1 Clew to the Holdup in Old Threat. St. Mary's Training School Burns. Fear of a Dutch Revolt. Boers Moving on Kimberley.
2 Harcourt Speaks Against War.
3 Sermons on Boer War. Twenty Hurt in Trolley Wreck. Andrade Has No Capital.
4 Bryan Passes Through Chicago. Plan Uprising in Manila. Church Dancing Class Proposed. Halt in Triplets' Christening.
5 Grant's Chum a Recruit. Castellane in the Plot. Light on Berlin Morals.
7 De Costa's Letter of Resignation. Why Irish Are Staying Home.
8 News of the Theaters. Marquise de Fontenoy's Letter. Review of New Books.
9 Last Game of the Season. Showing of Football Teams. Western League Players' Averages.
10 Review of the Markets. England's Demand for Gold.
12 Crane in a New Pulpit.

Pages.
4 Lake Marine.
6 Editorial.
8 Short Story.
8 Society.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
NEW YORK	La Gascogne	
NEW YORK	Massdam	
NEW YORK	Menominee	
PHILA'PHIA	Waesland	
QUEENSTON		Etruria.
SOUTHAM'N	Barbarossa	

BOERS MOVING ON KIMBERLEY.

Burghers in Strong Force Besiege the Diamond City and Battle May Now Be On.

CECIL RHODES IN DANGER

Transvaal Said to Have Planned a Movement to Capture the South African Leader.

EXPECT NEWS OF FIGHT SOON

Cape Town, Oct. 16.—The Modder River station master reports that firing has been heard in the direction of Kimberley, and the station master at Belmont telegraphs that a force of Boers is advancing southward.

London, Oct. 16.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Morning Leader, telegraphing Sunday night, says:

"It is reported that fighting began at Kimberley this morning. The railway has been cut at Belmont."

Glencoe Camp, Oct. 15.—Night—Boer commandos have passed Ingagani, marching south in the direction of Ladysmith.

London, Oct. 16.—A special dispatch filed at Dundee, Natal, on Sunday afternoon reports that Commandant Viljoen's force had left Newcastle for Dannhauser, where the Transvaal flag has been hoisted over the town hall. Dannhauser is south of Ingagani, in the direction of Dundee.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

London, Oct. 16, 3 a. m.—According to late reports from Kimberley, the Boers have concentrated their forces in the vicinity of Kimberley. The town is being besieged by the burghers, who are massing in force.

The Boers have cut the railway fifty miles south of Kimberley and have also destroyed the line twelve miles south. A British defending force at the Modder River bridge is lying between the destroyed sections and is expected to be attacked first. The British are in fairly good shape for defense at this point and also at the Orange River bridge.

The Boers last night seized Spyfontein, a railway station north of Kimberley, where they have erected fortified earthworks.

To Capture Cecil Rhodes.

It is believed at Cape Town that these energetic operations against Kimberley are due to a desire on the part of the Boers to capture Cecil Rhodes.

Dispatches from Kimberley report that Cecil Rhodes is in excellent health and that his presence is much welcomed. He intends raising a mounted corps of 400 colonials.

Skirmish at Border Siding.

A skirmish is reported to have taken place at Border Siding, but no details have been received. The Boers are also threatening to attack Fourteen Streams, north of Kimberley. No news has come from Tuli, where Colonel Plummer is encamped, nor from Mafeking, though it is believed Baden-Powell's force is safe. Communication between Baden-Powell and Colonel Plummer has been severed by the Boers blowing up the railway bridge across the Molopo River.

Boer Tactics in Natal.

Boer movements in Natal indicate a purpose to draw the British out of their intrenched position at Ladysmith and Glencoe, and crush them in the open country, though it is not understood why the Orange Free State force, which entered Natal via Tintwa Pass, fell back in front of Sir George E. White's reconnoissance from Ladysmith without firing a shot.

Patrols Exchange Shots.

A patrol of hussars exchanged shots with a Boer patrol southeast of Dundee, on the opposite side of the border. One member of the British police patrol was captured.

Newcastle is now occupied by a small detachment of Boers, who met with no resistance, and made no captures, as all the whites left in time.

Delay Helps the British.

Heavy rains are falling throughout Natal and they probably will hamper military movements considerably. It will be strange, however, if a big engagement is not fought soon. Every day not devoted to fighting is so much opportunity lost to the Boers, as the British forces are growing stronger daily.

Fund for Transvaal Refugees.

The response England has made to the Cape Town appeal in behalf of the refugees from the Transvaal and the Orange Free State has gratified the Cape Colonists exceedingly. The fund now amounts to £60,000.

Refugees continue to arrive at the Cape by hundreds daily, and 3,000 are waiting at Norvalspont for trains south. The Cape government is caring for the refugees in sheds, and all are well fed. The market places are being transformed into dormitories.

Conyngham Greene, with his wife and staff, arrived in Cape Town and were given an immense demonstration on Saturday.

Disposition of Allied Forces.

Reports from Glencoe report the allied forces of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State at Bothas Pass and Mallers Pass, above and opposite Newcastle. They are also concentrating at various points close to Tintwa Pass, opposite Ladysmith.

The Boer camp on the northern border has been broken up. The Boers have gone to Dejagers' Drift, on the Buffalo River, in the vicinity of Dundee.

The principal Boer base for the expected movements on Dundee, Ladysmith, and Mafeking is at Sandspruit, where the schoolhouse has already been turned into a hos-

pital. A hospital has also been erected at Volksrust.

Boer Supplies Running Low.

Supplies of food and forage are growing scarce. The Transvaal government has at Standerton, from which the Sandspruit camp is receiving its supplies, only one month's supply of flour for 10,000 men, though a larger quantity is stored at Pretoria.

The British troops are in better shape, for 10,000 head of cattle have been secured and the men are to have fresh meat daily throughout the campaign. Contractors are buying throughout Natal and also in Madagascar.

White's Force in Natal.

Sir George E. White's force in Natal now aggregates 15,000 men of all arms, of which 9,000 are at Ladysmith and 4,000 at Dundee. This fact probably accounts for the Boer day. White's command is believed to be equal to any attack the Boers may make in the open. The mistakes in former campaigns of leading troops near the passes in small detachments to be picked off by Boer sharpshooters will not be repeated. The fighting in this campaign will be in the open or behind fortifications.

failure to give battle when General White led his troops on the reconnoisance last Fri-

Sailors Ordered to the Cape.

General Joubert is reported to be still at Laing's Nek.

Naval reinforcements have been ordered to the Cape, which is to be used as a base for the naval brigade. An increased force of warships is expected at Delagoa Bay within a few days. It is expected that a total force of 3,000 jackies will be organized to assist whatever command is fighting nearest the coast posts.

Boer Forces Are Growing.

A dispatch from Ladysmith dated Saturday noon says:

"The Boers' force at Albertina, in the Orange Free State, is undoubtedly being augmented, as well as the commando at Nelson's Kop, near De Beers Pass. On the Dundee side of Natal the Boers are massing at Doornberg, close to De Jagers Drift. Reports indicate a steady increase of all the commandoes.

"Judging from the characteristics of the Boers, it is highly probable that the commandoes will either attack within the next few days or dwindle away.

"A meeting of Dutchmen at Ladysmith yesterday was well attended, and it is conclusively proved that several Dutchmen here have been riding between Ladysmith and the Orange Free State border.

"On Thursday night rockets were sent up from a kopje near the town. Several local Dutchmen pointed Colonel Rhodes out to one another yesterday, but were afraid to do more than scowl at him."

Ominous Signs at Cape Town.

A late Cape Town special says: "Ominous signs are already seen here. The Dutch population of Cape Colony are likely to develop a strong anti-British feeling at the first report of British reverse. When the report reached here that the Ninth Lancers had been driven back by gales they said: 'Already God fights on the Boer side.'

"The Free State Boers now see a chance to satisfy their rankling longing to retake Kimberley, their Alsace-Lorraine.

May Burn Johannesburg.

"Today the latest arrivals from Johannesburg describe that city as being of iron. Corrugated iron has been placed over every window in the city. Furniture is being removed and sold at public market, for there is a prevalent fear that if the Boers are beaten they will in their exasperation make their freedom in a funeral pyre of the city.

Young Boers Drilling for War.

"A man who arrived tonight from the frontier saw a body of young Boers, mere boys, in the act of drilling, with a group of matrons looking on, admiring their offspring, but wearing a grim and sad expression. The boys were rough Yahoos, but their uncouthness was lost when they displayed their magnificent horsemanship and marksmanship.

"Mafeking is now completely isolated. The Boers are raiding Zulu cattle."

FLIGHT FROM NEWCASTLE.

Only Three White Families Left in the Natal Town—Boers Pay for Everything They Take.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Dundee, Natal, Oct. 15.—1 p. m.—The following are the details of the British evacuation of Newcastle brought here on the last train that left that town:

Early Friday morning two Kaffir scouts came in and reported seeing a large body of Boers at Spiskop making into Natal. Later it was ascertained that the enemy was only a strong reconnoitering party.

On the information caused much anxiety among the inhabitants remaining and Inspector Pelley and Railway Superintendent Littlejohn telegraphed to headquarters. They received orders to evacuate.

The postoffice and railway station were closed quickly, while the inhabitants assembled and boarded the trains. Crowds of natives begged to be taken along. Many were accommodated.

Three White Families Remain.

Just as the train was about to leave the Kaffir scouts reported the Boers behind Signal Hill, four miles away. Three white men and their families decided to remain in Newcastle. These were Magistrate Jackson, Police Superintendent McDonald, and Station-Master Sims, all of whom are on friendly terms with the Dutch.

Sims telegraphed after the train left that two Boers had entered the town and informed the people that all will be well treated and that there is nothing to fear. A few hours later 300 Boers, under Ben Viljoen, entered the town. The commander said he intended to pay for everything in government vouchers.

The main body of the Boers did not enter Newcastle that night, but camped on Signal Hill until the advance party reported the strength of the position and ascertained that the way was clear.

A large number of Germans and Hollanders are reported to be in the command.

While this force was occupying Newcastle a line of wagons several miles long was observed to the eastward, passing along the Transvaal side of the Buffalo River. It camped last night at a farm near Buffalo bridge, fifteen miles from Newcastle.

Kaffirs Fed by Boers.

Five thousand Kaffirs, in charge of two Europeans, marching from Johannesburg, arrived at Newcastle yesterday morning and stopped outside the town. The Boers and the inhabitants sent them food and supplies, and after a short rest the huge procession resumed its march, passing outside the town. The main body of the Boers, 1,500 men, left Newcastle today, marching south along the railway line, intending to proceed to Dannhauser, which is only ten miles north of Glencoe and fifteen miles from Dundee.

Other commands are moving down both sides of the Natal border, threatening to inclose Dundee and Ladysmith.

Marching in Three Columns.

Apparently the Boer forces are marching in three columns. Viljoen commands the center and has the artillery. Colonel Schiel, formerly of the German army, and with a German contingent, accompanies him. A strong force was left to occupy and hold Newcastle, and the flag of the south African republic is now floating over Newcastle Town Hall.

The attack on Dundee is expected on Monday or Tuesday.

The Boers will have no difficulty in capturing the town, and we will retreat to Ladysmith, where the British will make their stand.

TO SEND HELP TO MAFEKING.

Effort Being Made at Cape Town to Raise Ten Thousand Men to Rescue Baden-Powell.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Cape Town, Oct. 15.—A movement has been started here to raise 10,000 volunteers for Baden-Powell's immediate relief.

Kimberley has an available defensive force of 4,000 men. All the women and children in the outlying region have come into the town.

The Boer forces along the border appear to be moving south.

A train loaded with 1,000 bags of meal, consigned to the Transvaal government, was turned back from Vryburg and succeeded in returning to Kimberley. This gives food to withstand a siege.

BOERS DERAIL HOSPITAL TRAIN.

Engine Replaced on the Rails and Hurried Back to Vryburg Before Attack Is Made.

Vryburg, Cape Colony, Oct. 15.—A hospital train that started for Maribogo has just returned after an adventurous journey. It had reached a curve on a culvert 700 yards south of Maribogo, and had just slackened speed when it was observed that the rails ahead had been upturned.

The brakes were applied, but the engine passed on to one rail partly raised, and was derailed. The occupants immediately righted the engine.

At the same time it was observed that a party of Boers were galloping into line east of the railway, but well on the Cape Colony side of the border. Some of the persons on the train declared that they saw a cannon pointed at the train. The intention of the Boers was apparently hostile.

The train ran back to Vryburg at full speed, the engine flying a white flag with a red cross. Picks and shovels were seen lying about, and the Boers had apparently been disturbed while removing the rails.

It is learned that previous to the starting of the train Maribogo telephoned Vryburg asking that the train be sent up, as all was quite safe. The operator at Vryburg recognized the voice as that of a European store clerk. In view of the subsequent report that the Boers were removing the rails, it is believed the Boers compelled the clerk to speak through the telephone.

The nearest Boer command to Vryburg is laagered, north of Schweizerrenek, twenty miles distant and two miles inside the Transvaal. The commando sent a message to the Vryburg railway station that if the delivery of three wagonloads of meat and two wagon-loads of sugar received a week ago were refused, the Boers would send 600 men to take them. This morning all the goods at the station were made up in two special trucks.

BOERS OCCUPY BORDER SIDING.

Burghers with Artillery Said to Be Waiting Orders to Attack Fourteen Streams.

Cape Town, Oct. 15—Dispatches received yesterday but delayed in transmission say:

Five hundred Boer troops occupy Border Siding, northward of Fourteen Streams, with cannon, where they are awaiting orders to destroy the line or attack Fourteen Streams.

The railway telegraph officials have abandoned Maribogo. The nearest British point of communication to Mafeking, therefore, is understood to be Setlagolil, sixty miles away.

No News from Mafeking.

While it is the general belief that the Boers are attacking Mafeking, there is still no confirmation of the reports. If the Boers had met with any success it would surely have been announced, as the only telegraphic communication is in the hands of the burghers. The absence of news, therefore, is regarded as a good sign.

The German Consul General has issued a proclamation of neutrality, commanding all Germans to hold aloof from hostilities.

President Steyn of the Orange Free State and President Kruger of the Transvaal maintain direct telephone connection.

Ahwal North in Danger.

Ahwal North dispatches say that Frere Bridge, which heretofore has been a great aid to Boer spies, is now closed and guarded by Cape police.

It is rumored that the Beestekraal commando, strengthened by 800 Boers from Smithfield, is menacing Ahwal North.

A Kaffir brought to Vryburg by the returning hospital train says he passed the scene of the recent armored train disaster and saw several bodies of white men lying there.

There is still no reliable news from either Ladysmith or Glencoe, except that a patrol from the latter place exchanged shots with a small body of Boers on the road to Helpmakoar. All reports agree that the Boers now occupy Newcastle.

Boer Army Near Kimberley.

Boer tents have been discovered eight miles southeast of Kimberley. Great clouds of dust seen ten miles to the eastward of Kimberley this morning seem to indicate the movement of a large body of troops with wagons. Two imperial officers at Midday also discovered a column of 400 Boers going in the direction of Modder River bridge from Johannesburg.

Small parties of Boers, evidently on a commandeering expedition, have passed Kaffir River. There are large commandos on either side of the railway. The burghers say they will have 2,000 men. They probably intend to join the other force in camp last night seven miles from the Cape Colony border.

Conyngham Greene Arrives.

Conyngham Greene, from Pretoria, and Consul Evans, from Johannesburg, have arrived here. Mr. Greene was accorded a magnificent reception. A crowd of 3,000 persons who had gathered sang "Rule Britannia" and "God Save the Queen."

STORY OF NESBITT'S FIGHT.

Engineer of the Captured Train Returns to Cape Town and Gives More Details.

Cape Town, Oct. 15.—Flowerdew, the engine driver of Captain Nesbitt's train, which was derailed and bombarded by the Boers, states that if the train had returned when warning was received that the Boers held the line it could easily have made its way back to Maribogo, but Captain Nesbitt insisted upon an endeavor being made to reach Mafeking.

"When the pilot engine was derailed," said Flowerdew, "we spent a half hour trying to replace it on the track. Then the Boers commenced firing, and several men were wounded. The firing was kept up all night, but without effect.

"The Boers were careful to concentrate their fire upon the engines, so as to save the armored carriage and ammunition trucks.

"At dawn they commenced to bombard the cars. I escaped by crawling a mile and a half in the sand. When both engines were destroyed Captain Nesbitt exhibited flags of truce, but the Boers continued their firing for another quarter of an hour.

"There is no doubt that all the others on the train are prisoners and that the carriage and the ammunition intact fell into the hands of the Boers."

Flowerdew was fearfully bruised.

There was a rumor earlier today that the imperial forces intercepted a body of Transvaal Boers who were attempting to join the Boer forces at Modder River, and that a heavy engagement occurred at Spytsfontein Station, south of Kimberley, but the railway authorities have received a dispatch announcing that the railway line was torn up for two miles beyond the Modder River. No mention was made of fighting having occurred.

BOERS DECLINE TO FIGHT.

Official Report on Sir George White's Flying Column from Ladysmith Last Friday.

Durban, Oct. 15, Afternoon.—The following official statement has been published:

"The general officer commanding at Ladysmith issued forth on Friday morning with a strong flying column and occupied a position covering Ladysmith. He reconnoitered for the enemy, who showed no disposition to advance. They are reported to be inside the Berg at the foot of Tintwa Pass in force, with a second command at Olivier's Hoek. The troops have returned to quarters."

The Boers possess Brakwal Station, twenty-five miles west of Ladysmith, and detachments have also been seen by carbineers at Besters, two stations nearer. The carbineers retired and the Boers retreated in the direction of Brakwal.

Disposition of Natal Troops.

Following is the strength and disposition of the troops in Natal: At Ladysmith, 7 batteries, 32 guns, 4,000 infantry; at Estcourt, 200 volunteers, and at Colenzo, 427 volunteers. These with the force at Pietermaritzburg, making a total of 15,000 men in Natal.

Communication by means of scouts is maintained between Ladysmith and Acton Homes, which it is reported the Boers from Tintwa Pass contemplate attacking.

The Free State Laager below Van Reenen's Pass is said to be four miles long and to have at least twelve guns. It is expected that it will await the British attack.

WAIT FOR NEWS OF FIGHTING.

London Disappointed at the Meagerness of Dispatches from the Seat of War.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY I. N. FORD.]

London, Oct. 16.—The British public will be disappointed this morning. There are columns of news about the situation in various parts of south Africa, but little information about actual fighting.

Not a word has been received from Mafeking. The news about Kimberley is that the Boers greatly desire to capture it because Mr. Rhodes is there.

The Standard's correspondent states definitely that Newcastle has been taken possession of by Boers.

The Daily Mail's correspondent at Ahwal North states that the Boers are preparing to attack Stormberg Junction.

As for the situation in the neighborhood of Ladysmith, it appears that both sides are sparring for an opening. Writing on Saturday a correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, describing the situation, says that all principal passes leading from the Free State and the Transvaal into Natal cañons are placed in possession and rough defenses have been constructed at Van Reenen's Pass and Laing's Nek, or at points miles with Natal territory.

The Times has ordered its special correspondent to leave the Transvaal; feeling that there were obvious objections to the presence of an Englishman as correspondent with forces engaged in war against the British army. Before the telegram reached the correspondent some of General Joubert's followers had objected to the correspondent, who is now believed to be on his way to Cape Town.

Criticising the Government.

After three days of alarms and contradictions there is general impatience over the vagaries of catch-penny journalism and an increasing disposition to criticise the government for waiting too long before providing adequately for the defense of imperial possessions in south Africa. Sir Charles Dilke is known to have strong views on the subject and will probably take a line of his own when Parliament meets unless George Wyndham silences him in advance by a satisfactory statement of the details of military preparations.

A high military official is quoted as saying that England now has the toughest job which she has undertaken for many years. Experts agree that the British forces must remain on the defensive fully six weeks; and that the war will not be ended this year. Some of them assume that the delay will be demoralizing to the Boers and will force them to attack strongly intrenched positions where they cannot choose their own ground.

Masterly inactivity has followed Sir George White's reconnoissance in Natal. It is now doubted whether White was actually trailing his coat or merely practicing his subordinates in handling a large and complicated column in a difficult country. His force is still reported at Ladysmith, but in several newspapers the latest messages received are dated Friday.

Anxiety centers at Mafeking. The wires being cut, all communication is suspended, and it is not known whether reinforcements have yet reached Baden-Powell. If not, he is resisting 8,000 Boers with a force of 600, yet the opinion is expressed in military circles that Baden-Powell's resource and almost uncanny luck may pull him through.

It is reported that the wires and rails are cut between De Air and Kimberley.

Cecil Rhodes' action in going to Kimberley in troublous times contrasts with the pacific reserve maintained by him throughout the political stages of the crisis and recalls the daring displayed in the Matabele rebellion.

SCHREINER STILL AT HIS POST.

Persistent Rumors That Cape Colony's Premier Has Resigned Are Again Denied.

London, Oct. 15.—Persistent rumors are in circulation that the Schreiner ministry to Cape Colony has been dismissed and that Mr. Rose-Innes had been asked to form a Cabinet. These rumors, however, are without foundation.

Sir Alfred Milner has wired to Mr. Chamberlain the text of an inflammatory circular which Field Cornet Viljoen circulated in Johannesburg some weeks ago with a view of incensing the Afrikanders on both sides of the Orange River against England.

The peaks of the Drakensberg range are snow covered, and the storms which have occurred must have caused the Boers great discomfort, which probably explains their failure to attack General White.

SIR REDVERS BULLER'S STAFF FOR WAR AGAINST THE BOERS.

WILL PAY CANADA TROOPS.

Great Britain Will Bear Expenses of Dominion Contingent in Africa—Sir Charles Tupper's Protest.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 15.—Sir Charles Tupper today addressed a letter to Premier Laurier in which he objected strongly to the mother country paying any part of the expenses in connection with the Canadian contingent. Sir Wilfrid replied to the effect that that government was following the course laid down by the Commander-in-Chief of the British forces, who had cabled to the effect that as the Canadians would be attached to different regiments in the imperial service the home government would pay them and their expenses after they had been landed in south Africa.

GERMAN PROTECTORATE TALK.

Colonel Schiel's Explanation of British Haste in Forcing a Crisis Discredited in Berlin.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

Berlin, Oct. 15.—The letter of Colonel Schiel, commander of the German Transvaal corps, declaring that England accelerated the crisis because the Boers were preparing to place the Transvaal under a German protectorate, finds credence only in the anti-Semitic camp.

MARCHAND WANTS TO AID BOERS

Hero of Fashoda Refused Permission to Lead French Contingent in the Transvaal War.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

Paris, Oct. 15.—The organization of young Frenchmen who are anxious to fight with the Boers against Great Britain is being pushed forward with considerable activity. Major Marchand will be asked to lead the French battalion. Yet he will hardly do so. The hero of Fashoda wanted to offer his services to President Kruger, but the Minister of War, Gallifet, intervened to prevent him carrying out his designs.

The French believe Kruger will be able to maintain his declaration in favor of the "United States of Africa."

A French finance inspector has gone to examine the finances of one of the great foreign nations, and it is believed the nation is none other than Russia. Consequently a new loan is said to be in prospect.

In continental Foreign offices in Russia, France, and Germany the proposed coalition against Great Britain is frankly discussed.

President Loubet gave a grand dinner on Thursday at the Eylsée to Mouravieff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs. In this connection it is interesting to note that Count Montferrand, the French naval attaché at St. Petersburg, has gone to inspect the Russian posts on the Black Sea for their availability in case of war.

Again, Colonel Borissow, on invitation of the Teheran government, will go to Persia to inspect the Shah's troops and take charge of the reorganizing of the Persian army. England and Russia are at odds over the question of their respective rights in Persia, and it is a distinct gain for Russia to be able to reorganize the Persian army.

SERVE BRITAIN—FAVOR BOERS.

Position of the Cape Colony Ministry in the Present Crisis One of Extreme Delicacy.

There is much talk of the resignation of the Cape Colony Ministry, and no wonder. Its position has long been embarrassing, and is now all but intolerable. The ministry is composed chiefly of men of Dutch descent and members of the Afrikander Bund.

"The only difference among us," said one of them recently, "is that some of us are more Bund than others; but we are all Bund."

Their natural sympathies go out, therefore, to their own race and blood, the Boers of the Transvaal. Yet they are bound by their oaths of allegiance and of office and by personal interest to be loyal to the British empire.

Their position has not been an enviable one all through the British-Transvaal controversy. Now that war has begun, it is little short of pitiable. No doubt every man of them would like to be out of office. For if they remain in, they must move actively against their own kindred. There can be no such thing as neutrality. They must either be foes to their own race and kin or traitors to the crown.

It should be frankly said that thus far the ministry has acquitted itself uncommonly well. Its influence has been constantly for peace and justice. Neither Briton nor Boer has had ground for fault-finding. For this much of the credit must be given to the Prime Minister.

Mr. Schreiner (a brother, by the way, and not, as some have said, the husband, of Mrs. Olive Schreiner Cronwright) is a man of narrow views and hesitating manner, but he is intelligent, honest above all suspicion, and absolutely loyal to his high ideals. He is an Afrikander, but he has always held his Secretaryship above the influences of the Bund.

It may be added that he used to be a close friend and hearty supporter of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, and that he saw no incompatibility between British imperialism and the Afrikander Bund. This last remark may also be applied to the Attorney General, Mr. Solomon, who, indeed, used to rank as a more ardent imperialist than Mr. Rhodes himself.

On the other hand, the Treasurer, Mr. Merriman, who is not of Dutch blood, but English, is actually more Boerish than "Oom Paul" himself, though his ardor against the British empire has been well kept in check by his colleagues.

The Commissioner of Lands and Railways, Mr. Sauer, is a strange anomaly—to wit: a Cape Dutchman who does not hate the negroes, but is their friend and champion. He sides strongly with the Boers against Great Britain. The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Herholt, is a Dutchman, with strong Boer sympathies, and so is the Minister without a portfolio, Dr. Te Water. We may reckon, therefore, that it is Mr. Schreiner, backed by Mr. Solomon, who has held the ministry in line for loyalty to the government under which it holds its commission.

How much longer Mr. Schreiner can do this is an interesting question, as is also how long the British government will care to have him do so. In the present emergency Sir Alfred Milner and Mr. Chamberlain must have a ministry at Cape Town that can be absolutely depended upon. It would not be pleasant to dismiss this one without cause, for that would alienate friends and embitter Cape politics. Yet it is not satisfactory to know that of the six chief men in the Cape government four are in hearty sympathy with those who are waging war against the British empire.—New York Tribune.

NO TRACE OF MISSING BOY.

Police Cannot Find Elwin Burdick, Who Ran Away from His Home a Month Ago.

The Chicago police have as yet found no trace of 15-year-old Elwin Burdick, for whom they have been requested to search.

Young Burdick lives at Winnebago, Wis., and, according to his mother, Mrs. O. E. Burdick, by whom the police were requested to search for the boy, he is afflicted with what seems to be a mania for running away from home. Three years ago he left his home at Winnebago, intending to make a trip to Cuba and was found only after a long search. Two years ago he again ran away, this time being discovered at Battle Creek, Mich. He is a high school pupil and on Sept. 12 he left home, ostensibly to pay a visit to an aunt. Since that time nothing has been heard of him. His mother is inclined to believe he is mentally afflicted, as he has always been well treated at his home.

FAST TRAIN SERVICE BEGINS.

Northwestern Schedule from Chicago to San Francisco in Seventy-three Hours Is Inaugurated.

Chicago to San Francisco in seventy-one hours—seventy-three hours actual time—is the schedule on which the overland special on the Chicago and Northwestern road left the Wells street station last evening at 6:30 o'clock, and inaugurated the new fast service to and from California. The time formerly was seventy-five hours. The first stop west of Chicago under the new schedule is De Kalb, the sixty miles being covered in less than that number of minutes. The train will arrive at San Francisco on the third day at 5:30 p. m., western time. The eastbound service makes the same reduction in time. No person without a regulation ticket, representing full paid fare, will be allowed on the train. No passes will be honored even from officials.

TWO SHOOTINGS ON THE CANAL.

Charles Morris and Charles Baker, Drainage Employes, Victims in Sunday Night Fights.

Two shooting affrays occurred within two hours on the drainage canal at Western avenue last night. Shortly after 10 o'clock Charles Morris and James Tipkin quarreled, and Tipkin shot Morris in the left hip. The Brighton Park police are now searching for Tipkin.

Charles Baker was the victim of the second shooting. With a number of companions he got into a fight over a game of dice, and was shot in the groin by John Britton. Britton was arrested.

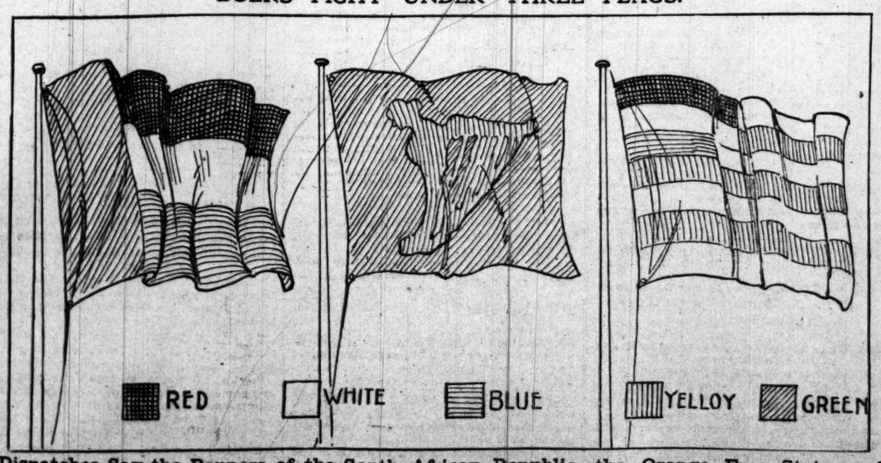
Morris and Baker were taken to the County Hospital. The former will recover. The latter's condition is serious.

Notes from Foreign Lands.

CONSTANTINOPLE—The Forte denies the statement telegraphed from Bucharest last week that the Sultan had drowned in the Bosphorus several women of the harem for alleged complicity with members of the Young Turkish party.

LILLE, FRANCE—M. Millerand, Minister of Commerce, in a speech here announced that M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the Premier, intended to submit to the Chamber of Deputies a bill dealing with the law of association. The government, said M. Millerand, does not intend to permit political agitation under the guise of religion.

BOERS FIGHT UNDER THREE FLAGS.



Dispatches Say the Banners of the South African Republic, the Orange Free State, and Ireland Are Flying Side by Side.

HARCOURT IS FOR PEACE.

RECENT SPEECH DENOUNCING THE THEN COMING WAR IN AFRICA.

Sir William Says the Five-Year Franchise Concession Is Enough and Hostilities Will Leave a Heritage of Undying Hatred — Quotes Joseph Chamberlain's Former Eulogy of the Boers and Urges a Peaceful Settlement of Differences.

The following are extracts from Sir William Harcourt's speech in Wales opposing war in south Africa, printed in the London Times of Sept. 21:

"I should have been glad to address you upon subjects which concern your social welfare, but there has appeared before us now the spirit of war ["Hear! hear!"]—that spirit which is the real enemy of social reform and of public economy.

"I cannot read without indignation and reprobation the persistent attempts of the war press—I was going to call it the Rhodes press—in England and at the Cape to aggravate the position of affairs, difficult as they are, to exasperate the controversy, to pervert the facts, and to do all that in them lies, and at every moment when we seem to be near a settlement to obstruct that settlement in the direction of peace. There is such a party, there is such a spirit, and there are such attempts going on in this country.

"Gentlemen, if there is anything which should induce President Kruger to give a favorable ear to the appeals for reform it would be the experience through which he and his people went themselves when they became exiles from the land of their birth. One of the leaders of that movement, whose name was well known and venerated among the Dutch people of the Transvaal, said, in a proclamation, when they left the land under British dominion:

"'We quit this colony under the full assurance that the English government has nothing more to require of us, and will allow us to govern ourselves without its interference in the future. We solemnly declare that we leave this country with a desire to enjoy a quieter life than we have hitherto led. We shall not molest any people nor deprive them of the smallest property, but if attacked, we shall consider ourselves fully justified in defending our persons and effects to the utmost of our ability against every enemy. We are leaving this fruitful land of our birth, on which we have suffered enormous losses and continual vexation, and are about to enter a strange and dangerous territory, but we go with a firm reliance upon an all-seeing, just, and merciful God, whom we shall always fear and humbly endeavor to obey. In the name of all who leave this colony with me.'

"That was signed 'P. M. Retief.' This is a document which you cannot read without solemn thoughts before you enter on a terrible conflict.

Chamberlain's Eulogy of Boers.

"I recall with pleasure the words which Mr. Chamberlain used when we were colleagues together in a Liberal government. He said:

"'The Boers are not naturally a warlike race; they are a homely, industrious, but somewhat rude and uncivilized nation of farmers, living on the produce of the soil; they are animated by a deep and even stern religious sentiment, and they inherit from their ancestors, the men who won the independence of Holland from the oppressive rule of Philip II. of Spain, that unconquerable love of freedom and liberty. Are not these qualities which commend themselves to men of the English race? Are they not virtues, which, we are proud to believe, form the best characteristics of the English people?' And mark this last sentence: 'Is it against such a nation that we are to be called upon to exercise the dread arbitrament of arms?' [Cheers.]

"That was spoken after Majuba, and it is as true today as it was then. Those words which I read to you describe the principles upon which, in that government of 1881, we determined to restore upon certain conditions the independence of the Transvaal. We were violently attacked at that time. It was said we were dishonoring the country; that we ought to have avenged Majuba.

"I recall the statement made by Mr. Chamberlain so lately as 1896, upon a motion brought forward by myself in the House of Commons, words which are worth recalling to the attention of the country. On May 8, 1896, in answer to myself in the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain, who was speaking then of the jingo party, said:

"'In some quarters the idea is put forward that the government ought to have issued an ultimatum to President Kruger—an ultimatum which would have certainly been rejected, and which must have led to war. Sir, I do not propose to discuss such a contingency as that. A war in south Africa would be one of the most serious wars that could possibly be waged. It would be in the nature of a civil war. It would be a long war, a bitter war, and a costly war. As I have pointed out, it would leave behind it the embers of a strife which I believe generations would hardly be long enough to extinguish. To go to war with President Kruger in order to force upon him reforms in the internal affairs of his state, with which successive Secretaries of State standing in this place have repudiated all right of interference, that would have been a course of action as immoral as it would have been unwise.' . . .

"'Is it beyond the resources of diplomacy to retrieve a false position like this on both sides and to restore this offer of August which has now fallen through? We hear a great deal of talk about supremacy, of the paramountcy. They are big words, and these big words you ought to consider and understand what they mean, and how far they go and how far they will lead. In some senses, of course, we are supreme in south Africa. We have the command of force. We are supreme and irresistible in force. We can do what we like. We can crush these Dutchmen in the Transvaal, and you will have to crush these Dutchmen all over south Africa. You may send out a corps d'armée and you can do that; of that there is no doubt. But that, I hope, is not the question. For us it is not what we can do, but what it is right to do.

Paramountcy in South Africa.

"When you talk of supremacy does it mean that you have the right to override and destroy the convention into which you entered in 1884, and interfere whenever you like and in whatever matters you like in the international government of the Transvaal after you have guaranteed to the government of the Transvaal internal autonomy? Is that what you mean? They talk of paramountcy in south Africa. Well, the Transvaal is not the only independent community there which has the right of governing its own affairs. There is the Orange Free State; that is not subject to your authority at all. Is this word 'paramountcy' intended to tell the Orange Free State that you claim to interfere with its affairs, too, in all particulars? We have obtained already by the representations we have made, and rightly made, a fair offer of an adequate franchise for the uitlanders upon conditions which are not unreasonable, and to go to war on such an issue as that now before us would be, in my opinion, wholly without justification.

War Will Bring Undying Hatred.

"I know how, in the arrogance of irresistible might and the lust of insatiable dominion, the minds of men are inflamed and blinded by passion and by crime. They are incapable of recognizing that magnanimity, that greatness of soul, which is the highest characteristic of a great nation. But to the man who can feel and think it is hard to conceive the horror of a war waged by Christian men against each other, in the presence of savage tribes, a war waged against people deeply attached to the independence of their country, an independence which was guaranteed to them which they honestly believe to be at stake. A war waged for what? For the details of a franchise bill, for a difference of two years in the qualifications. A war between Briton and Dutch races in south Africa, where your superiority is asserted—as, of course, it will be—will leave behind it an inheritance of undying hatred in the hearts of the people among whom you will still have to live. In such a war will be a dreadful close to the expiring century and a glorious [illegible]. [Cheers.] While the voice of reason can still be heard and the path of peace is not closed, something may yet be done before it is too late to avert such a shameful catastrophe." [Loud cheers.]

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SERMONS ON BOE

CHICAGO PREACHERS D... TRANSVAAL SITUA...

Consider the Ethical a... Features—Opinion Div... Effect Which Englan... Will Have on South A... World at Large—Hol... That Britain Will Wi... from Discourses.

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R. A. White for the...

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SERMONS ON BOER WAR.

CHICAGO PREACHERS DISCUSS THE TRANSVAAL SITUATION.

Consider the Ethical and Political Features—Opinion Divided as to the Effect Which England's Victory Will Have on South Africa and the World at Large—Hold No Doubt That Britain Will Win — Extracts from Discourses.

The outbreak of the Boer war and the general merits and demerits of the Transvaal situation were touched on by many Chicago ministers in their sermons yesterday. Several clergymen regarded the ethical or political phases of the matter as of such importance that they devoted entire discourses to their consideration.

Opinions as to whether England or Kruger had the right of the question were divided. Some saw in Britain's victory the dawn of a new and higher civilization for all south Africa; others feared that such a consummation would block the march of liberty. There seemed to be no doubt that the English would win the day. Extracts from some of the sermons are given herewith.

R. A. White for the Boers.

The Rev. R. A. White took "England and the Boers" for the theme of his evening prelude at the Stewart Avenue Universalist Church. He reviewed the history of the Boers from the first Dutch settlement in Cape Colony through Natal and the Orange Free State to the Transvaal, emphasizing the successive conquests and annexations by England, and continued:

"England has not a single inch of legal ground to stand on. That the Transvaal is a weak state does not change the moral right of the matter, unless, indeed, the divine laws of right and wrong are not operative among nations until they possess so many gatling guns and dozen millions of population. If such is the moral law, let us burn our books on ethics, let the church confess with humiliation that she has long misinterpreted the laws of God; let us insist henceforth that we will be bound morally or legally by no bargain with a man who is not over 5 feet tall and who weighs less than 110 pounds. England's attitude is purely aggressive. The question of right does not enter in

Question of the Franchise.

"As to the question of the franchise in the Transvaal, which is none of England's business, the Boers, as a matter of self-protection, made the way to citizenship hard, probably too hard. The control of the outlanders meant the extinction of the distinctively Boer republic, which the wanderings of the Boers for a century had established. From the standpoint of the Boer they had a right to protect their institution, which suited them as much as the United States has the right to protect itself from being voted over to England, Germany, or any other nation.

"Besides, the Boers made various concessions. Still England was not satisfied. Why? Because Chamberlain, as all now see, demands the humiliation of the Boer, the annihilation of his independence, the obliteration of every vestige of republicanism in south Africa. Kruger desired arbitration, but England, fresh from the peace conference at The Hague, with its aurora borealis of the millennium, prefers war to the existence of a republic in its chosen sphere of African influence.

"Verily, the kingdom of heaven seems still far off. No practical mind believes that the peace conference will make an ounce of moral difference when one nation sees the opportunity of looting another nation in the name of justice and of Christ. Our contained faith springs from the vision of the hardy Boers still ready to fight as they have before for an idea, for a vision, for a dream of the ages.

War Without Credit.

"Chamberlain is dragging England into a war that can from no point of view reflect credit upon her. It is because we Americans love England that we regret this. A leading London paper brutally but frankly sums up the situation thus: 'Where nations are concerned, the only rights are the rights of strength, of ability and success. We mean to make these manifest in south Africa.'

"Yet next Sunday the church bells will ring all over England, and all the time preparations for an unjust war will resound over the land, and the rattle of guns, the clatter of the hoofs of war will mingle with the songs of worship to a common Father, and men will say 'Thank God we are not as other men are—pagans, Mohammedans, or even as those poor Americans; we are just good Christians, desirous of serving God and grabbing everything in sight in south Africa.'

"That many of our English friends across the sea, possibly a majority of them, are honest in their belief that a war with the Boers is justifiable is not the least discouraging feature of the situation. That we seem to be without any common ethical standing ground in these great matters puzzles and discourages the ethical teacher. The real kingdom of truth and justice, the kingdom of Jesus, cannot come until the ethical law that directs and binds the individual binds also every nation on the face of the earth."

Fallows Criticises Kruger.

Bishop Fallows, preaching at St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church on "Moral and Religious Aspects of the Transvaal War," said:

"My sympathies go out instinctively towards any people that are oppressed. They do not go out towards the Boers, because they have been the oppressors."

Bishop Fallows passed in review the successive relations between England and the Boers, stating that the latter treated the Kaffirs so barbarously that England was forced in the interests of humanity to intervene and finally was compelled to carry on the war against the Kaffirs and Zulus which the Boers had begun. He cited Kruger's infraction of many stipulations in the convention of 1881, especially as to franchise qualifications, taxation without representation, and monopolies "which would make an American monopolist of the most advanced school turn green with envy," and continued:

"Worst of all, and perhaps the secret of all, is the attempt to inaugurate a race war in south Africa. This is next in wickedness to a religious war. What American citizen, be he Hollander or English, can countenance such a spirit? Kruger and the Boers today are the King George and the British Parliament of the revolution, and England is the united colonies. Is Kruger is the leader of the greatest know-nothing movement of the century, and I protest against it in the name of advancing civilization. If there is anything an American ought to hate with all his heart it is knownothingism.

Compared with America.

"Kruger is frantically crying out: 'These hordes of outlanders if they are admitted to equal privileges will completely outnumber us Boers.' Not so did Washington and his compeers and those who followed him cry out. The invitation was to all the world to come and cultivate the farms, dig the gold and silver, and enjoy equal privileges with the native-born citizen. And at this hour the foreigners and the children of foreigners outnumber the native population 7 to 1, and the country is infinitely the better for it.

"Kruger has deliberately put his oligarchical republic squarely across the railroad track. The rushing locomotive of progress will go through it or over it.

"I deplore deeply the necessity for the war which is on. For years the oppressed outlander has been pleading for the rights he seemed to have been guaranteed to him. Long and patiently the English government has waited for a change. The issue cannot be doubtful. A free field to the world and free play must be the ultimate result."

Dr. Thomas for Justice.

The Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas at People's Church referred to the Transvaal situation in preaching on "The Government of God." He said:

"Just now there is a crisis in the affairs of England and Africa. On the one side is the English greed for gold and dominion; on the other it is the old love of the Dutch for liberty. England does not want a republic in Africa; the Boers want independence, the rights of man, and they ask less than stand on stronger ground than did our American colonies. We protested against oppression, then fought for independence. The Boers are a free people and have long had an independent government, and are now fighting for their homes and their country.

"It is a sad scene, Christians killing Christians. It is might against right; a strong nation compelling a weaker; it is the same spirit and claim of the monopoly in business; might rather than right, but all under the plea that it is for the good of mankind. What this world needs most is justice, and this is what the judgment of heaven will yet bring to all.

"Holland fought the battles of liberty for a world; now the world stands by and sees the children of Hollanad fighting for the rights of the free. What does liberty-loving Germany say? What do we of America say? What can we say?"

Dr. Stone's View.

The Rev. Dr. James S. Stone said at St. James' Episcopal Church:

"There are few questions that cannot be settled by arbitration, and it would seem that in the present trouble between England and the Transvaal, had the authorities on both sides been so inclined, some better way could have been found than by a resort to arms. But, as one standing apart, I cannot see what right Great Britain had to interfere in the internal policy of the Transvaal. Neither New South Wales nor Canada would for one moment tolerate a like interference by the British Colonial office, and they are provinces of the empire.

"Possibly England may be entirely in the right; but even should she be, and succeeds to the utmost of her purpose, I shall not rejoice with her so much as I shall grieve that ill has befallen the quiet, plodding, and God-fearing Dutchman of the Transvaal. He may be stupid and dull, behind the times, and care more for wheatfields than for gold mines, and he may have been unspeakably foolish in his ultimatum, but he has his rights, and I should not like to see those rights taken away and he and his land absorbed in a civilization and an empire which he does not desire."

J. H. O. Smith Quotes the Law.

The Rev. J. H. O. Smith, at Union Christian Church, said last night:

"In the great commission Christ said, 'Go teach all nations.' Under this influence the law of the survival of the fittest is being supplanted by the law of love, which would make all fit to survive. In marked contrast with this spirit a great nation, after being guilty of trespass in south Africa, poses as the injured party and preaches peace as pirates might while boarding and plundering a ship.

"There is an old law, obsolete in some quarters, which reads: 'Thou shalt not covet, thou shalt not steal.' England's appeal for sympathy is as pathetic as that of the son who murdered his father. In asking the clemency of the court he pleaded that he was an orphan boy. This stand and deliver policy is at war with all the sacred interests of our race and must sooner or later receive the highwayman's punishment and execration."

W. F. Irwin Talks of Progress.

The Rev. W. Francis Irwin at the Fifth Presbyterian Church said:

"We decline to sympathize with greed and diplomatic oppression, whether English, Dutch, or American. But we also refuse to praise obstinacy that masquerades under the name of moral strength and stagnation that calls itself conservatism. As the aborigines gave way before the Dutch, the Dutch must give way before the English.

"Our sympathy goes to the Boers in their fight for liberty of thought and action. But the law of progress is the survival of the fittest, and the fittest is the strongest not only in material, but in intellectual and spiritual forces. English aggressiveness may be offensive to the world, but English progress has meant enlightenment, political liberty, and national development."

J. P. Brushingham's Position.

The Rev. John P. Brushingham, at the First Methodist Church in the morning, said:

"Amid all the doubt and uncertainty of the present crisis in south Africa the great question should be sounded in the ears of men and nations: 'Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?' This is a question for Queen Victoria, Cecil Rhodes, Mr. Chamberlain, and the Tory government of England. Is not the 'wedge of gold' in the 'Achan camp' of the Tory government at the heart of the present hostilities?

"There is no parallel between the Boer war and the Philippine war, which came to America unsought, as an accident of the Cuban war for liberty and humanity. If England shall prevail the ultimate result will be a better, stronger, and more compact government throughout the whole country."

Dr. Myers for England.

The Rev. Dr. Johnston Myers, at Immanuel Baptist Church, began by saying:

"The threatened war in the Transvaal is only a step in the progress of justice and fair dealing. There is a universal and growing tendency in the world against cruelty and injustice among men. England has made no demands which any civilization with as large a representation in that country would not make.

"There will be only good from this conflict. The ignorance and superstition of the Boers is a hindrance rather than a help to the progress of civilization. We may trust England to deal fairly and humanely. Just as in the case of the American and Spanish war, we shall see that the hand of God is directing the affairs of the world. If he permits the war, it will be for the best interests of humanity."

David Beaton Hits Boers.

At Lincoln Park Congregational Church the Rev. David Beaton spoke on the Boer war before the evening sermon. He said:

"In this war Great Britain is simply taking the necessary course to defend the integrity of the colonial empire in south Africa. It is the inevitable clash of two civilizations. No one who knows the long story of Boer oppression and inhumanity towards their black slaves needs to be told that Britain stands for freedom, equality, humanity, and progress. The Boers, in spite of their name—republic—stand for tyranny, reaction, and oppression of the blacks. In a word, fate, or rather providence, in the march of progress is against their impossible rule, and will sweep them from the path. Britain undertakes this war with no light heart; but she realizes that she stands for something which makes nations free and great."

F. G. Tyrrell's Prelude.

In the prelude to his evening sermon the Rev. Frank G. Tyrrell, at First Christian Church, said:

"It is easy to fall into a sentimental sympathy with the little Dutch nation, as some do with the Tagals, but the Boers are narrow-minded and bigoted; they have been oppressive obstructionists; sooner or later they must get out of the way. The outlanders have not been fairly treated. I do not believe that Great Britain is playing the part of a gorged land-grabber; the story of Naboth's vineyard is no sort of parallel. We have just had some experience ourselves in the unforeseen, uncontrollable power of events, and are in no position to criticise sharply the war in Africa."

By F. D. Talmage.

The Rev. Frank Dewitt Talmage in his prelude at Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church, said:

"Though there may have been faults committed on both sides, yet my sympathies are mostly with the English. I know the sympathies of the world, and especially those of free America, go to the under dog. Sometimes the under dog ought to be thrashed. Sometimes the under dog is a mean, miserable, snarling, sneaking, biting, fault-finding cur."

NO CHANCE TO JOIN BOERS.

If an American Expedition Started for Transvaal It Would Find No Landing Place.

Americans and residents of the United States who propose going to south Africa to fight for the Boers find themselves confronted in the beginning by an apparently insurmountable obstacle. Even if the United States allowed an expedition to be organized and equipped the party would have hard work in finding a place to land in order to unite with President Kruger's forces.

"You couldn't get armed assistance to the Boers in any way I can conceive of," said George Birkhoff Jr. "They have no ports and are completely cut off from dealings with outside nations.

"The path to the Transvaal is through the guns of the British. There would be trouble on the way for any armed force. It seems utterly impracticable to talk of sending a regiment. All we can do is to express our sympathy."

Cincinnati Excursion via Monon Route and C., H. and D.

The Monon Route will sell tickets to Cincinnati and return on Oct. 12, 14, 16, and 17 at $8 round trip. Good returning until Oct. 21. Tickets may be extended at Cincinnati until November 15 by paying a fee of 50 cents. Get tickets at 232 Clark street, or depot, Dearborn Station.

HURT IN TROLLEY WRECK

TWENTY PERSONS INJURED AT PATERSON, NEW JERSEY.

Cars Collide and One of the Motormen Is Blamed for the Disaster—William K. Vanderbilt Copyrights the Plans for His New House to Prevent Others from Borrowing His Ideas—Yachts to Make Another Attempt to Race Today—General New York News.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, Oct. 15.

Twenty Injured in Trolley Wreck.

At Paterson, N. J., today two trolley cars on the Tolowa line of the Paterson City railway company collided between West Side Park and Lincoln bridge. Twenty persons were injured more or less severely, none fatally. The line on which the accident occurred has a single track between West Side Park and Lincoln bridge. There are switches at which the cars are supposed to wait for each other. Today one of the colliding cars overran a switch, but which motorman was responsible is impossible to tell at this time, as no information can be obtained from the railroad officials.

The general impression is that owing to the heavy traffic resulting from the fine weather the motormen became confused as to the schedule and one overran when passed by an extra car instead of waiting until the regular appeared.

The motorman of the down-town car on seeing there was to be a crash swung himself down to the step and was leaping off when the crash came. This saved his life, for the car was stove in so that the platform on which he was standing was crushed to pieces. None of the passengers had time to jump.

The most seriously injured are:

Ashmore, George, arms, face, and legs bruised.
Baum, Mrs. Henry, head cut by glass.
Dickerson, Mrs., legs bruised.
Dietrich, Mrs. Ann, head and face cut by glass.
Kane, Joseph, right breast bruised.
Knight, Henry, motorman, head cut and internally injured.
Lewis, William, motorman, head and arms bruised.
Mallen, Mrs., head cut by glass.
McNamara, Mrs. James, face badly cut and internally injured.
Nicholson, James, shoulder dislocated.

Vanderbilt Copyrights Plans for House.

William K. Vanderbilt has copyrighted the plans for his house at Oakdale, L. I. He took out the copyright to keep from the public information regarding his new house. He also gave strict instructions to the architect to observe absolute secrecy regarding the work on the building. At present there are sixty men at work laying the foundations of the $500,000 mansion. More than 200 will be employed before the end of the week so as to complete the masonry work before cold weather sets in. The new structure is being erected upon the site of the building which was destroyed by fire last spring, while occupied by young Vanderbilt and his bride on the day following their wedding.

Fair weather is again the prediction for tomorrow. For a period of ten days or more an almost unbroken calm has prevailed over the east and about New York. To the north along the New England coast and over the famous Marblehead course, which Eastern yatchsmen are so fond of talking about, good yachting winds have prevailed. In strength they have at times reached as high as ten to fifteen knots. From the south and west similar reports come.

Yacht Race Will Again Try to Start Today.

Columbia and Shamrock did not leave their moorings inside Sandy Hook today. The sight of the big kites that Shamrock has been displaying during the last two weeks, especially the huge club topsail, does not cause Captain Barr any alarm, for he feels that they will not be of any use in a stiff breeze. Columbia's crew would like to see a good sailing breeze before the snow flies, they say, as they are not anxious to handle sails when it is cold enough to stiffen the canvas and rigging.

Another effort will be made tomorrow to have the first race.

Captains Hogarth, Wringe, and Parker have predicted that there will be no wind until Tuesday or Wednesday, and until the moon changes, and, as they made this statement several days ago to Sir Thomas Lipton and the forecast has so far proven true, the opinion of these experts is well worth consideration.

Captain Matthews of the Erin holds the contrary opinion.

Sir Thomas Lipton hopes to see the races finished this week.

Because of the breaking out of the war in south Africa it will be absolutely necessary for several of Sir Thomas Lipton's guests to return to England soon. Lord Charles Beresford may have to leave immediately,

Apartment Hotel in the Select District.

Colonel John Jacob Astor will soon begin the erection of a ten-story fireproof apartment hotel, adjoining the site of the Republican club's new home, at Fifth avenue and Fifty-fifth street. The plat on which the new apartment hotel will be built has a frontage of 35 feet on Fifth avenue, is 100 feet deep, with a 50 foot L on Fifty-fifth street, thus surrounding the Republican clubhouse on the south and east. The new hotel will cost about $1,000,000.

An apartment hotel on the grand scale proposed by Colonel Astor is somewhat of an innovation in the millionaire district in which it will stand. Colonel C. P. Huntington's mansion is only two blocks away.

The great brown stone Astor houses are within a stone's throw, and William K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Cornelius Vanderbilt Jr., Herman Oelrichs, William C. and Harry Payne Whitney live in the near neighborhood.

Church War Continues at Hempstead.

In Hempstead, L. I., the bitter war between the Sewinger and anti-Sewinger adherents was continued during the services today in a manner that astonished many of the churchgoers. After breaking the locks and bolts put on the doors by the anti-Sewinger faction on Saturday night the pastor and his friends camped in the church for the night. Another minister arrived to take his place in the pulpit today, but found the services already in full swing on his arrival. Then Mr. Sewinger's sermon was interrupted by hoots, catcalls, and hisses.

When Mr. Sewinger announced that the collection would be taken up members of both factions rushed to the chancel rail and endeavored to seize the collection plates. The pastor tried to withhold them from the opposing faction, and with the assistance of his friends and the "new" Board of Trustees succeeded in doing so.

When the plates were passed contributions were received in the shape of tobacco quids, pipestems, buttons, and paper wads. Little money was received.

Rich Man Seeks Safe Lodging in Police Station.

With pockets bulging with bonds representing $50,000 and $700 in currency also, Richard J. Kennedy thought Brooklyn hotels were unsafe on last Friday night, and walked into the Fulton Street Police Station and asked for a bed. Sergeant Harkness glanced at the dilapidated person and remarked shortly: "No room here; full."

Kennedy, whose speech was somewhat incoherent from too much conviviality, insisted on remaining.

"Search him," said the Sergeant, and from various pockets the policeman drew one United States bond after another until in all $50,000 lay on the desk. Then from odd corners of his clothes more than $700 in currency was taken, Kennedy smiling meanwhile in an amiable way.

In the Adams street court Saturday Kennedy said he lived at 122 Seventh street, Washington, D. C.

"I fine you $2," said the magistrate sternly, believing that was about all the prisoner had left. Kennedy unrolled his money and paid his fine, laughing at the magistrate's amazement at the display of wealth.

"Much obliged for the lodging last night," said Kennedy. "I was just as safe in that cell as if I was locked up in a safe deposit vault. Good morning."

Dr. Patton Sees Nothing Harmful in Athletics.

Dr. Francis L. Patton, President of Princeton University, and a high authority on all educational topics, concerning the morality of college boys, says: "Despite the assertions which are sometimes made to the contrary, my observation impresses me with the fact that the undergraduate is not less religious than he was. On the contrary, I think I have never seen the time in college life when the undergraduate was of so high a standard morally and physically as at present.

"It should be borne in mind at all times that the physical man should develop at an equal pace with the mental. Therefore, I say I see nothing harmful in college athletics. As a matter of fact, I believe athletics of material benefit to the college as well as to the student. In a way, they bring the institution more closely to the attention of the rising generation of boys—young men of from 18 to 22 are really boys, after all. In consequence, the number of students is materially increased, and I attribute a large increase in mental development to a primal interest in college sports.

"There will naturally be a certain amount of roughness attached to these sports, particularly football. We have only football and baseball at Princeton, and so I am more familiar with these. While there have been accidents in the past, some of them unpleasant, looking at the matter from a broad standpoint, I see no reason why any restriction should be imposed upon college athletics that do not already exist. I believe that both football and baseball are beneficial to the college men, and I do not believe that, as a rule, it affects their standing in their studies otherwise than advantageously."

Dr. McGlynn's Defender May Be Reinstated.

It is rumored in Roman Catholic circles that the Rev. Dr. Richard Lawlor Burtsell, who in 1891 was removed by Archbishop Corrigan from the rectorship of the Church of the Epiphany, Second avenue and Twenty-first street, is to be reappointed to his former charge to fill the vacancy caused by the death last week of the Rev. Dr. Peter J. Prendergast. Dr. Burtsell was ecclesiastical counsel for the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn in that priest's controversy with Archbishop Corrigan, and his removal from Epiphany to a country pastorate was regarded as a punishment for activity and energy manifested in Dr. McGlynn's defense.

Sermon Deals with the Cup Races.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton, pastor of the Church of the Divine Paternity, Seventy-eighth street and Central Park West, this evening chose for his subject "The International Yacht Race." Previous announcement of that subject had attracted a large crowd. He took each step in the creation of the yachts, and from it drew illustrations fitting certain phases of religious life. He said he had been told on good authority that the expense of the races was not less than $2,000,000, probably more.

"It will be three million if we don't get wind pretty soon," he added.

Dr. Eaton commented on the "high-mindedness" of both contestants. Both sides have shown a generous and broad-minded spirit, he said.

Raises $56,000 for Missions in 56 Minutes.

One thousand dollars a minute for fifty-six minutes is a pretty good record even for a professional raiser of money like the Rev. A. B. Simpson, head of the Christian and Missionary alliance. Yet that is what Mr. Simpson says he accomplished at the morning meeting in Carnegie Hall today in behalf of the alliance. Besides the $56,000 mentioned Mr. Simpson read promises of $100,000, and one earnest and emptional person in the audience, not having money enough with him to give as an offering, passed up a gold watch.

Couple Married in Rowboat Ride Off on a Tandem.

James Seymour and Miss Jeanette Lewis of this city were married by the Rev. Maurice Leonard on Milton Lake, near Rahway, N. J. The bride and bridegroom occupied one boat and the clergyman another. A Scandinavian farmhand on the shore was witness. Dr. Leonard is a retired Baptist clergyman, who was forced to give up the ministry owing to illness. His charge was at Pleasant Plains, N. J. He is an ardent fisherman, and was engaged in that pastime when Seymour and Miss Lewis, both in bicycle costume, appeared.

Seymour introduced himself and his companion and asked Mr. Leonard if he would marry them.

Mr. Leonard demurred, but Seymour said that he and Miss Lewis wanted to get married then and there, that there was no necessity of going ashore.

Minister, bridegroom, and bride then stood up and the marriage, brief but binding, was performed. During the ceremony the bridal boat drifted away a considerable distance, and both parties were forced to raise their voices.

After the marriage Seymour rowed to the clergyman's boat and handed him a fee. He then rowed to shore, and, after tipping the farmhand, the bridal couple mounted a tandem and rode away.

Clew to Identity of Murdered Woman.

Captain Schmittberger of the West Twentieth Street Police Station said tonight that there was a strong probability that the identity of the mutilated woman would be established and the West Seventeenth street mystery cleared up. He said that he had received a description of a missing woman which seemed to answer in every detail that of the murdered woman, and his detectives were busy following up the clew in different parts of the city. The information came from John Fealey, 14 years old, an inmate of Father Drumgool's Mission on Staten Island, who said that his mother had disappeared under mysterious circumstances.

Farquhar to Have Big Fleet of Battleships.

Rear Admiral Farquhar, who has been assigned to the command of the North Atlantic squadron, will have under his orders the largest number of battleships ever assembled in one command under an officer of the United States navy. The Admiral will not only have the New York, the Massachusetts, the Indiana, and the Texas, but the new ships—the Kearsarge, the Kentucky, and the Alabama—will also become a part of his squadron. When the repairs to the dry docks have been completed it may also join the fleet. Key West will be the rendezvous for the fleet, and the winter maneuvering will be done in the nearby waters.

Three Weddings in One Family in a Week.

Three marriages in one week is the record of the Wilcox family of 161 Rosedale avenue, Newark, N. J. Last Wednesday evening Miss Helen W. Wilcox became the wife of Karl Breithut, and immediately following that marriage George W. Wilcox, father of Mrs. Breithut, wedded Miss Margaret Welfel of New York. George W. Wilcox, son of the elder bridegroom and brother of Mrs. Breithut, was married to Miss Bertha Pigott on Saturday night. The same minister performed all three ceremonies. Mr. Wilcox Sr. is President of the Wilcox Watch Case Manufacturing company of Roseville.

Woman Trying for 500-Mile Bicycle Record.

Mrs. James Lindsay is now attempting to ride 800 miles in less than ninety-six hours. But she is riding without the sanction of the Century Road club, and her checkers are not official. She was said to have ridden 340 miles at 3 o'clock today and to be nine hours ahead of her schedule. She started late Saturday afternoon.

She was in great difficulties tonight owing to the fog, and could scarcely see the light of her lamp in front of her wheel.

Mrs. Lindsay is now riding on the same course that Miss Yatman did when the latter made her 700-mile record.

Bishop Potter's Mission in Hawaiis.

It is expected that during Bishop Potter's stay in the Hawaiian Islands he will examine thoroughly the condition of ecclesiastical affairs there, so that he may report at the next general convention of the Episcopal Church as to the feasibility of annexing to the jurisdiction of the church in this country the diocese of Honolulu. At present the diocese of Honolulu is a part of the Church of England under the direction of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Another Reading of Vanderbilt Will Today.

Alfred and Reginald Vanderbilt and Harry Payne Whitney, representing his wife, who was Gertrude Vanderbilt, arrived in New York from Newport tonight to be present at the reading of Cornelius Vanderbilt's will. Mrs. Vanderbilt remains at Newport with her two daughters, Mrs. Whitney and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt. The will is to be read tomorrow, and may be filed for probate tomorrow or next day.

DISCUSSES LABOR PROBLEM.

Bishop Potter of New York Speaks of Conflicting Issues Before a St. Paul Congregation.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—A feature of the Episcopal Church congress in session here was the address of Bishop Potter of New York on labor at the People's Church this afternoon.

Bishop Potter said during the course of his sermon:

"We sometimes wonder that laboring men get impatient. But can any reasoning man wonder that a life of such monotony often results in an unreasoning attack upon whoever may seem responsible for such a condition?

"With all the bitter facts before us, it must be admitted that the great world is progressing. Perhaps we must have for generations to come those two divisions—the man who hires and the man who is hired.

"I wish you knew some of the capitalists as well as I do. How they worry each night; not over social disorders, but in unending apprehension as to the safety of the great undertakings that they have built up. Those men work, most of them, much harder than I do."

Bishop Potter described the "Board of Mediation" in New York City, composed of capitalists and workingmen, as one which has done much to reconcile the conflicting interests.

NEW HOME FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

National Jewish Institution at Denver About Ready to Receive Patients —Chicago Applicants.

Denver, Colo., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—The National Jewish Home for Consumptives was opened today. There are 800 applications on file, 100 of which are from Chicago. These will not be acted on until after Nov. 1, when physicians will be designated in each city to examine applicants and if hope of relief or cure is given the patient may enter the home. No cases in the last stage of consumption will be admitted.

Beautiful Complexions by Using

Champlin's Liquid Pearl, pink or white. 50c. Wholesome, delightful; marvelous results.

MAJUBA HILL, BRITISH SORE SPOT IN AFRICA.

View of Majuba from railway.

ANDRADE HAS NO CAPITAL

VENEZUELA'S PRESIDENT BETRAYED BY HIS ARMY LEADERS.

Will Be Forced to Set Up the Government at Maracaibo or Puerto Cabello — Revolutionary Army Can March into Caracas Without a Battle—People Rise Against the Present Administration and a Crisis Is Imminent.

Caracas, Venezuela, Oct. 15.—Advices from Petare, ten miles from Caracas, say the people have risen against President Andrade, and a crisis is imminent here.

The commander of the government forces has betrayed the President, and will allow the revolutionary army to march upon Caracas without a battle.

President Andrade will probably be forced to retire, reëstablishing his government at Maracaibo or Puerto Cabello. Tucacas has been taken by the revolutionary forces.

Warships at La Guayra.

New York, Oct. 15.—The Dutch steamer Prins Fredrik Hendrik arrived today from Venezuela with news of the revolution. The second officers of the vessel said concerning the revolution: "At La Guayra lay a man-of-war lately bought from Italy. She was flying the Venezuelan flag and was ready for action. There was no talk at La Guayra, where the Prins Fredrik Hendrik touched on Sept. 23, of President Andrade's leaving the country.

Streets Are Barricaded.

"At Puerto Cabello, when the Prins Fredrik Hendrik arrived on Sept. 30, the streets were barricaded, the windows of the houses were barricaded with mattresses and bales of merchandise, foreign residents were flying their flags from house tops, and scattering shots were heard at night. General Castro was near Caracas with 6,000 rebels, it was said.

"The American warship Vixen and two French men-of-war lay at Curacoa. The American sailors, who had not been ashore for seven and a half months, cleaned out one entire street, known as Murder street, and forty of them were sent to the hospital."

AGUIRE IN A HAVANA VAULT.

Body of the Cuban General Exhumed and Transferred to Another Cemetery.

Havana, Oct. 15.—The remains of General José Garcia Aguire, who died from pneumonia in 1896, were exhumed at Jaruco and brought to Havana, where they lay in state last night in the municipal building. Today a procession consisting of 150 members of the rural guard, 400 policemen, two fire brigades, and six hearses laden with wreaths was formed and marched through the town, which was hung with mourning, to the cemetery, where the body was placed in a vault.

SHERIFF SHOWS TRADE SHIFT.

Closing of Drug Store at Van Buren Street and Wabash Avenue a Commentary on Conditions.

The placards reading "Closed by the Sheriff," posted in the windows of the drug store at Wabash avenue and Van Buren street, formerly controlled by Thomas Whitfield & Co., are regarded by business-men as a commentary on the shifting of trade channels which is affecting Chicago's business center. Rearrangement of the activity of the down-town section, proceeding slowly for many years, was hastened when the trains began rattling over the union elevated loop.

The drug store conducted by Mr. Whitfield formerly was located at Jackson boulevard and Wabash avenue. The remodeling of the building necessitated removal several months ago. During the score of years the old quarters were used the store claimed the greater part of the retail trade in medicines and sundries. The gradual transfer of retail business to State street made the first inroad in the number of former customers, and the action of the Sheriff came as the final "shutting out" of the old store.

"Chicagoans not engaged in active trade are not cognizant of the shifting which is taking place," said a prominent real estate man. "The centralization of buying activity in the down-town center caused the shower of 'For Rent' signs which recently struck West Madison street. In the down-town district the section popular with purchasers is narrowing. Wabash avenue is rapidly reclaiming itself, however, and in time an extension is sure to come."

"Mr. Whitfield had been engaged in the drug trade for almost twenty years," said a Wabash avenue druggist. "The store at Wabash avenue and Jackson boulevard was a bee-hive of business some years ago. Mr. Whitfield owned the building at that location, and, during the World's Fair, was rated as worth $100,000."

The judgment under which the Sheriff acted was in favor of Henry C. Avery.

DEATH LIST REACHES TWELVE.

Five Bodies Recovered After Nutmeg State Disaster and It Is Thought There Are Seven Other Victims.

New York, Oct. 15.—[Special.]—Three more names were added today to the list of those dead and missing from the Bridgeport liner Nutmeg State, which was burned off Sands Point on Saturday. Five bodies have been found in all, and seven more persons, it is almost certain, perished by fire or were drowned.

The death list may be further swelled tomorrow when the hulk of the steamboat is searched. That several bodies in addition to that of Coffey, the first mate, will be found in the wreck is regarded as certain now.

Inquiry made by friends today for three men of whom the company had no knowledge, together with the discovery of three unknown dead washed up by the tide, shows that the disaster is more serious than at first reported. The bodies of the woman and the little girl which were washed ashore after the fire have not been identified.

New light was thrown on the disaster today by the assertions of deck hands concerning the steamboat company's methods. The shipping of a crew at the completion of each round trip is a matter which may be inquired into when an official investigation is begun. Several of the deck hands say they were overworked and could not be expected to act like trained seamen in an hour of danger.

Officials of the line said today that if any of the crew who played the part of cowards or disobeyed orders during the panic can be punished by law every effort will be exerted to make an example of them. As to the origin of the fire the company knows nothing.

WELCOME THE SOLDIERS HOME.

South Dakotans Stay Up All Night to Greet the Returning Volunteers.

Yankton, S. D., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—Several thousand people welcomed Company C, First South Dakota Volunteers, from the Philippines at 5 o'clock this morning. Several excursions had been run to the city in the expectation that the company would arrive Saturday afternoon. The crowd remained all night, promenading the brilliantly illuminated streets, and giving the boys a rousing reception when the vigil ended.

Pierre, S. D., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—Company A, First South Dakota Volunteers, arrived from the Philippines shortly after midnight. The streets were crowded, thousands of people being in from the country. The city was decorated, the stores were all open, and hundreds of electric lights were strung across the streets. All the civic societies were out in full regalia. Three bands were on hand to furnish music. The soldiers were received in the opera-house. Mayor Albright made the address of welcome, and responses were made by Colonel Frost and Captain Fuller. The entertainment lasted until daylight.

SCRIBNER'S NEW BOOKS

JUST PUBLISHED.

Letters of Sidney Lanier

Selections from his Correspondence, 1866-1881. With two portraits. 12mo, $2.00.

This volume is made up of the letters of Sidney Lanier addressed to H. Gibson Peacock and Paul Hamilton Payne; a series of letters to his wife regarding his impressions, both as a listener and as a performer of music; and the letters which passed between Bayard Taylor and Mr. Lanier. The book has a decided autobiographic value, the portrait of Lanier's personality unconsciously drawn by himself being complete and finely shaded.

Can I Believe in God the Father?

By W. N. CLARKE, D. D., author of "An Outline of Christian Theology." 12mo, $1.00.

A series of lectures which Dr. Clarke delivered at the Harvard Summer School of Theology this year. The subjects, which are treated with a clearness of style and breadth of sympathy characteristic of the author, deal with the practical argument for the Being of God, Divine Personality, the relation between God and Man, and the moral effect of the Doctrine of God.

The Trail of the Sandhill Stag

By ERNEST SETON-THOMPSON. With eight full-page illustrations (one in color), and numerous marginal drawings by the author. Square 8vo, $1.50.

***Japan Edition of the above, limited to 250 copies, bound in leather.* $6.00 *net.*

As was the case with his "Wild Animals I Have Known," Mr. Seton-Thompson has given this new book a unique individuality of form, bringing to its embellishment many novel and original ideas. And the story, which is the longest, as it is the most noteworthy, that the author has published, is well deserving of his pains; for never have the glory and the joy of the chase been interpreted so vividly, never the thoughts of the hunted animal so surely read and pictured.

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Modern Daughters

Conversations with Various American Girls and One Man. By ALEXANDER BLACK. Profusely illustrated from photographs by the author. 8vo, $2.50.

A companion volume to Mr. Black's extraordinarily successful "Miss America" published last season. The conversations are with: A Debutante, a Heroine, a Left-Over Girl, a Chaperon, a Gym Girl, a Club Woman, a Nice Man, a Cynic, an Engaged Girl, and a Bride. Accompanying these entertaining conversations is a series of photographs that form an unusually artistic group of illustrations.

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W. J. BRYAN IN CHICAGO

HE STOPS A FEW HOURS ON HIS WAY TO SPEAK IN KENTUCKY.

Criticises President McKinley's Speech at Minneapolis, Saying It Marks an Epoch in History by Repudiating the Declaration of Independence—The Free Silver Advocate Looks Ill and Complains of a Cold—Democratic Marching Club's Plans.

William Jennings Bryan passed through Chicago yesterday on his way to Kentucky, where he will take the stump for Goebel. Mr. Bryan was much disturbed over the speech that President McKinley made at Minneapolis last Thursday and expressed his dislike of it in these words:

"McKinley stated that he believed the United States should retain the Philippine Islands permanently, and in the course of his speech he repudiated the source of government described in the Declaration of Independence. Near the close of the speech this sentence occurs: 'That Congress will provide for them a government which will bring them blessings, which will promote their material interests, as well as advance their people in the path of civilization and intelligence, I confidently believe.'

"If we change the word 'Congress,'" continued Mr. Bryan, "to 'Parliament,' and the word 'Filipinos' to colonists, that sentence would express the sentiments of King George in revolutionary days. If we would change the word 'Congress' to 'Cortes' and the word 'Filipinos' to 'Cubans' that sentence would express the sentiments of the Spanish monarch when we interfered. Every King, every Emperor, every despot confidently believes that he and his government will provide for his subjects a government that will bring them blessings, promote their material interests, and advance them in the path of civilization and intelligence. Most of these Kings, Emperors, and despots have asserted that they felt under divine obligations to provide all these things.

Quotes Declaration of Independence.

"The Declaration of Independence, however, asserts that the people of the United States need not depend upon the benevolence of a foreign King, Emperor, or despot, and, it might add, upon Congress or the President, for the blessings of government. Governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed, and from no other source.

"The President's speech marks an epoch in our history. Whether, in this abandonment of the principles of the Declaration of Independence, he voices the sentiments of the American people remains to be seen. As he says, Congress is the servant of the people, and if Congress attempts to repeal the Declaration of Independence the people will have a chance to commend or repudiate its action in 1900."

Looks Like a Sick Man.

Mr. Bryan was in Chicago only a few hours, stopping at the Sherman House. He looked like a sick man and complained of a severe cold. He arrived at noon with Mrs. Bryan, and accompanied by John F. Vreeland of Louisville left at 5:30 p. m. for Cairo. From there he will start on a three days' tour of Kentucky, winding up in Louisville on Wednesday.

Robert E. Burke was at the hotel to meet Mr. Bryan, and they were closeted together a short time. Mr. Harrison also called. W. H. Hinrichsen of Jacksonville and Theodore Nelson held a short conference with him.

After closing his engagement in Kentucky Mr. Bryan will go to Ohio and speak for John R. McLean. He says the stories of discord between himself and Mr. McLean are untrue.

May Find Opposition in Kentucky.

Inasmuch as Mr. Bryan is going into Kentucky against the wishes of the Chicago platform Democrats there who put up a ticket of their own, it is expected his visit will excite controversies. According to Major J. M. Thomas of Louisville, who is at the Auditorium Annex, Mr. Bryan will be asked some pertinent questions by John Young Brown, candidate of the bolting Democrats for Governor.

Mr. Brown will quote from editorials written by Mr. Bryan, in which he defended bolting and cited conditions when it was justifiable. Now, Mr. Brown and his friends think those conditions apply to the Kentucky situation.

Marching Club's Plans Complete.

The Cook County Democratic Marching club completed final arrangements during the day for its trip to Kentucky and Ohio. Captain Farrell said he would have 300 men in line when the column formed on Wednesday morning behind a band of sixty-five players to parade through the streets of Louisville. The club will leave Chicago at 2:30 p. m. in a special train over the Big Four road after a short parade in down-town streets. After a day and night in Louisville it will visit Lexington, Frankfort, and Covington in Kentucky, Cincinnati and Columbus, O., and return next Sunday.

A. B. Cummins, Republican National committeeman for Iowa and a candidate for the United States Senate against Senator John H. Gear, was at the Wellington during the day. Speaking of the State campaign, he said: "I do not look for so large a vote this year as in '96, but I certainly expect larger Republican majorities."

Contest in the Eleventh Ward.

Organization Republicans of the Eleventh Ward are stirring up their factional fight for control of the ward club again. While the election of officers does not take place until the last Tuesday in November, each side has inaugurated an active campaign. They say it will be the hardest fought battle the Eleventh Ward ever witnessed. John J. Badenoch, Thomas Bennett, and W. D. Kent are in control, and Alderman Colson, ex-Senator John J. Morrison, Bruce Watson, and their followers have combined to drive them out. Fifteen or twenty precinct leaders held a meeting at Bruce Watson's office in the Fisher Building in the afternoon.

BRYAN'S EFFORTS IN IOWA.

Said to Be Stimulated by Payment of $200 a Speech and Hope of Reducing Republican Vote.

Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—William Jennings Bryan has been campaigning in Iowa the last week. His activity in this State is due to a desire to cut down the Republican majority as much as possible for the effect such a result would have on the campaign of 1900, and also to the fact that he is paid $200 a speech by the Democratic committee.

Mr. Bryan has made a vigorous attack on Governor Shaw and the Republican leaders generally. His attack on Shaw is based on the latter's attitude at the St. Louis anti-trust conference. The Iowa Governor openly denounced the St. Louis gathering as a Democratic mass-meeting in disguise. He challenged the Democrats to produce a bill that would stand the test of the courts and destroy the trusts. If they would produce such a bill he promised to support it and recommend the Iowa Legislature to adopt it. His course is sustained here.

Mr. Bryan referred to Congressman Hull as the "Congressman from this great agricultural State who represented the President's demand for a large army," and he asked how the Republican farmers expected to be benefited by a large army. And then he wanted to know what the farmers of Iowa wanted of an "imperial policy." The influence of these speeches is lessened by the knowledge that Bryan is getting paid for his utterances.

While Bryan has had fair audiences, most of the Democratic meetings throughout the State are poorly attended. Some of Fred E. White's meetings have been flat failures.

C. S. Ranck, for many years a Democratic leader, is now an out-and-out Republican, and is running for the State Senate in the Iowa City district. He is a man of character, and although the district is nominally Democratic he has a fair prospect of winning. He quit the Democracy mainly on account of the free silver question.

JONES AND STONE CONFER.

Chairman of the Democratic National Committee Reaches St. Louis to Take Up Political Work.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 15.—Chairman Jones of the National Democratic committee arrived here this evening from New York and went to the Planters' Hotel to confer with Vice Chairman Stone. Chairman Johnson of the Executive committee, Sam B. Cook, Mr. Devlin, manager of the press bureau of the National committee, and other prominent Democrats. Tomorrow Chairman Jones will take up the affairs of the National committee, which have been in the hands of Vice Chairman Stone. It is believed that the Devlin fight will be settled by some action on the part of Chairman Jones.

Goebel to Meet Bryan.

Cairo, Ill., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—William Goebel, Democratic candidate for Governor of Kentucky, and a party of thirty Democrats of that State arrived here tonight to meet William J. Bryan, who will arrive in the morning from Chicago, to leave here on a special train for Bardwell, Ky., where he will open his Kentucky campaign.

TELLS OF THE NAVY'S NEEDS.

Hichborn Urges the Construction of Docks for Battleships—Armor Plate Problem.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 15.—In his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy, Chief Constructor Hichborn lays special stress on the importance of continuing the work of improving the plants at the various navy yards, inviting particular attention to those at Boston and League Island. A plant is also recommended for Algiers, La., as without it the new dock will be worthless.

Under the head of dry docks the report points out that the present building program does not affect the two most important navy yards, New York and Norfolk, at which a new dock of the largest size is urgently needed in view of the rapid increase of the number of battleships in commission. Marine railways, also, are said to be necessary for the economical handling of torpedo boats, and two such are recommended at New York and one each at Portsmouth, League Island, Norfolk, Port Royal, and Mare Island.

Under the head of new construction the report sets out the fact that contracts for the more important ships authorized by the last Congress could not be let because of the limitation placed on the cost of the armor. Nevertheless complete specifications for these vessels have been prepared and are included in the report.

Work on the design for gunboat 16, to replace the Michigan, has been suspended, pending definition of the characteristics that will be permitted under the treaty with Great Britain.

In view of the delay encountered in securing armor for the new ships at satisfactory prices the chief constructor feels that the time is opportune to renew his recommendation that the department contract with the shipbuilder for the ship complete with armor instead of making separate contracts for the latter.

Some of the lessons of the war referred to in the report is the importance of sheathing ships, as well as restricting the use of combustible material upon them, and of fireproofing such material as must be used.

DAMAGE TO THE CORN CROP.

Frost Injures the Late Grain in Central Illinois—A Yield of Eighty Per Cent Reported.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—Reports from a dozen counties in central Illinois, comprising the corn belt of the State, indicate the crop of 1899 will not be more than 80 per cent of an average yield. The State Journal has received reports from its correspondents at fifty points in Sangamon, Morgan, Macoupin, Menard, Logan, Macon, Christian, Montgomery, Brown, Cass, Tazewell and Shelby Counties, and all indicate that the crop was damaged by frost on the night of Sept. 28.

Heavy rains in the spring delayed planting in the lowlands. The late corn was still soft and sappy when the frost came, and this much of the crop is a total loss, except for feeding purposes. The early planted corn, however, fared better.

Reports from wheat growers in this district are discouraging. Last year the acreage seeded in wheat was unusually light and the acreage seeded this fall will not equal one-half that of last year. For several years the wheat crop in central Illinois has been a failure and the expense of the seed has caused many farmers to abandon all hope of raising a profitable crop.

BLAMED FOR TYPO DISASTER.

Steamer Ketcham Said to Have Run Down the Schooner While Latter Was in Its Proper Course.

Port Huron, Mich., Oct. 15.—The steamer W. P. Ketcham, which sank the schooner Typo in collision off Middle Island, Lake Huron, yesterday, arrived down this noon. On board were Captain John Griffin of the Typo and the two seamen who were rescued.

According to their story, the Typo was bound for Racine with a cargo of coal. The wind was blowing at the rate of fifteen miles an hour and the Captain was personally in charge of the deck. He saw the Ketcham bearing down upon the vessel before the collision took place, but as he had the right of way over a steamboat, he held on his course until the collision was inevitable.

All hands were thrown into the water and forced to swim for their lives. Only the Captain and one sailor kept afloat until help reached them. The Ketcham remained near the spot until daylight, but nothing could be seen or heard of the others.

SPEAKS IN BEDLOE'S DEFENSE.

Attorney for Abbey's Owner Says the Consul's Part Was Purely Incidental.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 15.—Edwin B. Hay, counsel for W. F. Sylvester, owner of the steamer Abbey, which was seized as a filibuster carrying arms and ammunition to the Filipino insurgents, today made a long statement in defense of Dr. Edward Bedloe, United States Consul at Canton, China, saying in conclusion:

"There was absolutely nothing wrong in this matter of the Abbey so far as Consul Bedloe is concerned. His connection with the case was purely incidental."

In proof of his statement Mr. Hay submits letters from C. T. Yu, Secretary for Foreign Affairs to the Viceroy of Nanking, to Mr. Sylvester, also a letter from Third Assistant Secretary of State Thomas W. Cridler, declaring that the State department had not on file any charges against Sylvester growing out of the Abbey's operations.

WORKING FOR BOYS' VESSEL.

Congressman Berry of Kentucky Taking Active Interest in Having Battleship Named "American Boy."

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 15.—Rankin C. Good, the schoolboy who is promoting a scheme to name one of the first-class battleships the "American Boy," recently called upon Congressman Berry, in Newport, Ky., to seek aid in the undertaking. Mr. Berry says that he promised to introduce a bill in Congress providing that the ship shall be named the American Boy, and that he is corresponding with Chairman Boutelle of Maine of the Committee on Naval Affairs, and that it was probable that the resolution would be favorably reported upon.

MORE WEDDED TO MILWAUKEE.

Baltimore Man Gets a Divorce Because His Wife Preferred Wisconsin City to Her Husband.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—Because of her love for Milwaukee Charles Frankel of this city has been granted a divorce from Clara Frankel by the Baltimore courts. They were married in October, 1895, in Milwaukee, Wis., and a month later, Mr. Frankel states, his wife insisted on returning to her former home. She afterwards refused to return to Baltimore, and later refused to live with him anywhere, except in Milwaukee. Mrs. Frankel was formerly Miss Clara Shakman, daughter of L. A. Shakman, a business man of Milwaukee.

Welland Canal Open Sundays.

Port Colborne, Ont., Oct. 15.—The Welland Canal has been kept open all day today and will be operated Sundays for the rest of the season.

Citizens Made in a Hurry.

Maine and Michigan require but ninety days' residence for citizenship.

UPRISING IS PREVENTED.

ACTION PLANNED IN THE POORER DISTRICTS OF MANILA.

Authorities Informed That the Outbreak Was Planned to Occur at Daylight on Sunday — Guards Doubled and the Plotters Are Foiled —Letter Said to Have Been Written by One of Aguinaldo's Staff That the Filipinos Are Tired of War.

Manila, Oct. 16, 9:10 a. m.—The authorities were informed yesterday from reliable sources that an outbreak in the poorer districts of Manila had been carefully planned for daylight on Sunday. It failed to occur, probably on account of the vigorous measures enforced. Many natives of the Tonds district left, taking their valuables. All the small shops, which the guards usually forced to close at 8:30 p. m., were shut at sunset. A general feeling of uneasiness was apparent.

The guards of the city were doubled and a strong force stationed at the slaughter-house, the center of an unruly section. Two guns of the Sixth Artillery were stationed near by at a point commanding the native quarter. The commanders of the reserve troops were ordered to be prepared for a call at daylight.

Three native policemen have been arrested on a charge of plotting an uprising. The fact that their comrades informed the authorities of their treachery indicates that the police force is loyal.

ONE FILIPINO WEARY OF WAR.

Gloomy Letter Said to Have Been Written by Member of Aguinaldo's Staff to Manila Sympathizer.

New York, Oct. 15.—[Special.]—Correspondence to the New York World from Manila dated Sept. 5, says:

"I have recently been permitted to read a letter smuggled in from Colonel Natividad, a prominent member of Aguinaldo's staff, to Antonio Escamilla, a well-known Filipino, who was formerly Aguinaldo's private secretary, but who was captured by the Americans, and is now teaching music and the English language in Manila. The letter was dated at Tarlac, Aguinaldo's present headquarters, and in part reads:

"'Well, Tony, how are you getting on? They say out here that you are free once more, and that you have settled down in your old occupations. O, I tell you, you are lucky to be able to do that. To live in peace and happiness, occupying your time so, in dear old Manila, with all its life and go and gayety, while we poor, miserable devils out here have nothing but endless sufferings and privations—the natural consequences of this cursed war.

"'If any idiot comes along whispering to you about coming out here to join us, don't you do it, Tony. I tell you, I would give anything to get out of this war business, for the thousands of vexations and troubles it it means—nothing but troubles and suffering all the time.'

"I have seen a number of other letters of this kind, all going to show that Aguinaldo's immediate entourage are sick and tired of the war."

COMMENDS SAILORS' BRAVERY.

Report of Bennington's Commander Made Public to Show Gallantry of Navy in Philippine War.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 15.—The Navy department has made public a report from Commander Taussig of the Bennington, concerning an engagement at Malabon the 4th of March last. The purpose of the department in making public the report appears to be solely to make known the gallant conduct of the sailors engaged, and particularly that of Assistant Engineer Winship.

A landing was made at Malabon by a force from the Bennington to take photographic views of the damage wrought by shells from the Monadnock fired at the priest's house the preceding week. One of the steps taken to prevent a surprise was to post the tender Balanga so as to enfilade the north wall. This boat was in charge of Assistant Engineer Winship. The insurgents appeared behind the intrenchments and fired upon the Bennington's people, and upon the Balanga. Winship is specially commended for gallantry, and although wounded early in the action, retained charge of the gun and the Balanga, not only throughout the action but until the ship returned to its anchorage about noon.

Upon his return to the Bennington, Winship, though wounded in five places, set the doctor to look after Coxswain Terry, who was slightly wounded, before asking for medical attendance for himself.

Commander Taussig commends for especial consideration Chief Master at Arms William Mackay, Coxswain Terry, and Private Kirkman, although, he says, the entire battalion behaved gallantly.

Ensign E. H. Campbell is mentioned for the skill displayed in placing the Bennington during the engagement.

DESERT HAWAII FOR MANILA.

Members of Sixth Artillery at Honolulu Willing to Suffer Punishment to Get to the Front.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 15.—The steamer Gaelic brings the following advices from Honolulu under date of Oct. 18:

"The hospital ship Relief and the transports Tacoma, Sherman, and Grant have all departed from Manila. Previous to the departure of the Tacoma the military authorities caused a search to be made for five soldiers of the hospital corps stationed here, who had stowed themselves away on board the ship in hope of getting to Manila. It is thought that the other two missing men are on the Tacoma.

"The Sixth Artillery batteries stationed here have lost between twenty and thirty men in the last few days by desertion. All the soldiers here are anxious to be sent to Manila. The men think that they can steal aboard a transport and on arrival report to the officers of the Sixth at Manila and escape with slight punishment.

"The soldiers are willing to stand thirty days in the guardhouse for the sake of getting to the scene of war.

"The transport Centennial arrived from San Francisco on the 5th with 300 horses, sixty of them hanging on slings and ready to die from exhaustion. Two of them died after reaching port.

"The horses had been at sea for eight days, each one fastened to a stall just wide enough and long enough for its body. The horses started as fresh, spirited animals, brought from Nevada and Oregon. They arrived thin and jaded, a large proportion of them only kept alive by stimulants. About twenty gallons of alcohol was given to the horses during the Centennial's trip. The animals were unloaded here and will be turned out to pasture for a rest.

NEW CHURCH IS DEDICATED.

Services Held by Presbyterians in Their New Structure in West Division Street.

The new West Division Street Presbyterian Church, West Division street and Marion court, was dedicated yesterday, the Rev. George B. Laird, pastor, conducting the ceremony, the Rev. William J. Chichester, the Rev. William R. Notman, and the Rev. William J. McCaughan assisting. The church cost $15,000, of which a bequest of $1,000 from Mrs. Jennie Todd Laird, who died in 1895, was the nucleus. All Presbyterian organizations in the city contributed to the building fund.

LUTHER SEMINARY DEDICATED.

Ceremonies at the New Educational Institute, Midway Between St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 15.—Luther Seminary at Hamline, midway between Minneapolis and St. Paul, was dedicated this morning in the presence of 4,000 people, the dedicatory sermon being preached by the Rev. V. Koren, General President of the synod. Fifty-eight thousand dollars has been expended on the seminary and everything is furnished with the exception of the chapel.

GREETS W. C. T. U. VISITORS.

Delegates to the National Convention at Seattle Stop in Fargo, North Dakota.

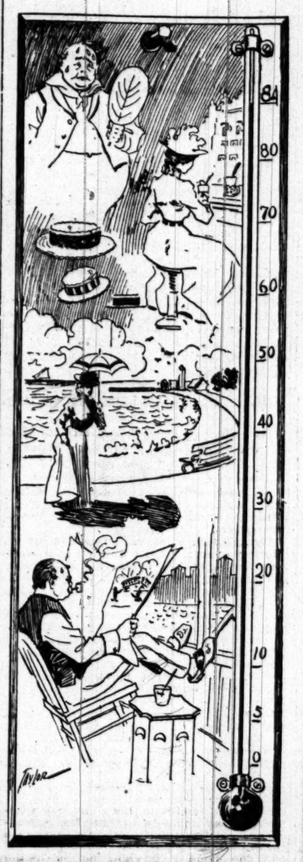
Fargo, N. D., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—Fargo had the honor today of entertaining a large number of the officers of the National Woman's Christian Temperance union who are on the way to the national convention at Seattle. They reached Fargo just before midnight last night and will remain till tomorrow to avoid Sunday travel.

All the pulpits were occupied morning and evening by visiting women.

At 9 o'clock this morning the members of the local W. C. T. U. visited the two special trains upon which the delegates had arrived. The first special of eleven cars over the Great Northern contained 200 delegates from Chicago and the East. Later the Indiana delegation came over the Northern Pacific and had its cars set out here. Many were guests of personal friends and all were entertained by citizens of Fargo.

The main attraction was the mass-meeting at the opera-house. Miss Elizabeth Preston, President of the State organization, welcomed the visitors. The response was made by Mrs. Helen Barker of Chicago, National Treasurer. She is a former resident of Fargo, and her address was most enthusiastically received. Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, National President, was introduced to

CHICAGO'S MIDSUMMER SUNDAY IN OCTOBER.



Chicago paid homage to the palm leaf fan yesterday, donned summer garments that had been wafted to moth chests by the autumn winds of some days ago, which threatened to cut short the annual visit of Indian summer, mopped its brow, and betook itself to summer gardens, the cool drinks of the soda fountain, and the relief afforded by the ice man. In the Weather bureau the mercury went up the tube to the 84 degree mark—equaling the record made on Friday and coming within four degrees of the highest temperature ever recorded in the month of October.

The upward flight of the mercury covered a rise of 23 degrees between 7 o'clock in the morning and 3 in the afternoon. In addition, the quicksilver had managed to secure a start of seven points in the night, climbing from 57 degrees until it made its rush for the record from the 64-degree mark at 7 o'clock. Pavement thermometers took issue with the figures recorded in the weather sanctum and registered 87 degrees at 3 o'clock.

The summer gardens, deserted during the siege of chilly weather two weeks ago, broke out again in high favor. Street car lines gathered in a harvest of nickels from passengers, and the crowds of the heated days of the summer were duplicated. The ice man was held in such high esteem he could have run Admiral Dewey a close race on the issue as to who was the most prominent man in Chicago.

Several straw hats were displayed in the down-town district, and derogatory remarks as to the propriety of this headgear in October remained unuttered, the victims of heavier hats extending congratulations to the wearers of the straw sunshields.

The family picnic flourished in the parks, and scores of persons wrestled with basket lunches and tried to capture the cool breezes that swept Lincoln and Jackson Parks.

The cause of the trouble was a storm center which developed down near the Texas borders, and after lingering there as though it meant to break up, moved to the North.

The October heat record was established in 1897, when 87 degrees was booked.

The other extreme occurred in 1887, when the mercury dropped to 14 degrees above zero.

There will be a fall of nearly twenty degrees in the temperature tonight, according to Forecaster Cox. The weather for the day will be fair, followed by showers.

PRESENTS A SACRED SCROLL.

Herman Braunstein Gives a Valuable "Sepher Thora" to the Synagogue of Anshe Emeth.

"Sepher Thora," or sacred scroll, was presented to the Synagogue of Anshe Emeth yesterday by Herman Braunstein, 428 Larrabee street. This scroll, which was made in Russia, is said to be the finest in Chicago. More than fifty sheepskins were used in it, and they are so closely joined the parchment appears to be a single piece. The scroll is 108 feet long and 2 feet wide.

"Sepher Thora" is kept in a marble ark during services. On the parchment are written selections from the scriptures which serve as texts for prayers the entire year.

The ceremony yesterday was an elaborate and impressive one, in which the rabbi of Anshe Emeth, the Rev. S. Bauer, the Rev. Dr. Jacobson of Kehilleth Anshe Maariv, and the Rev. Dr. A. Hirschberg of the North Chicago Hebrew Congregation participated. There was a special song service.

FATAL ROW AT A CHRISTENING.

Polack and Hungarian Miners Engage in a Deadly Fight at Auburn, Ill.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 15.—At the christening of a child in a Polack family at Auburn this evening a riot started between the Hungarians and Polacks. Stephen Roskie, a Hungarian, was instantly killed.

The men work for the Chicago-Virden Coal company. There has long been enmity between the Hungarians and Polacks. Several men are said to have been injured in the fight, but they would not allow physicians to see them. Two men have been held by the friends of Roskie who are believed to be the slayers.

Sheriff Woods was notified of the killing and left with a posse of deputies to arrest the participants in the fight. A dispatch says the miners are expected to resist arrest and the officers may have to fight them before they are taken.

MURDER OF TWO CONSTABLES.

Negro Thugs Assassinate Officers Gilmore and Ladd in Murray County, Tenn.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—Constables James Gilmore and L. H. Ladd, two of the oldest officers in Murray County, were assassinated at 2 o'clock this morning on the highway three miles from Mount Pleasant. Three negro thugs committed the crime.

One of the negroes, Horace Campbell, has been apprehended and may be lynched. Shortly after the arrest a mob of infuriated citizens congregated at Mount Pleasant for the purpose of lynching the prisoner, who was held in the depot. Sheriff Hite spirited the negro from the building, boarding a train for Columbia.

The local military company was preparing for a trip to Nashville and escorted the Sheriff and prisoner to the Columbia jail.

Cincinnati Excursion

Monon Route will sell tickets to Cincinnati and return Oct. 12, 14, 16, and 17 at $8 round trip, good returning until Oct. 21. Tickets may be extended at Cincinnati until Nov. 15 by paying a fee of 50 cents. Get tickets at 232 Clark street, or depot, Dearborn Station.

DANCE IN PARISH HOUSE.

ASCENSION CHURCH YOUNG PEOPLE TO LEARN THE ART THERE.

Rector Edward A. Larrabee Will Employ a Teacher and Start a Class—Those Not Needing Instruction May Go and Enjoy Themselves—An Innovation in Chicago, but People of the Congregation Are Said to Favor It Almost Unanimously.

The Church of the Ascension will introduce this winter, as a part of its regular social work in the parish, a class in dancing for the young people. Father Edward A. Larrabee, the rector, suggested the plan and it met with little opposition. It is a new idea in Chicago, but people of the church believe the innovation will prove valuable and intend to make it demonstrate to those outside the church, who at first might be inclined to doubt its wisdom, that it is a thing needed in the church.

The class will meet in the new parish house recently dedicated and blessed by Bishop McLaren. A teacher has been engaged and on Thursday evenings all young people of the parish will be invited to meet. Those who wish may learn to dance, the young people already versed in the art may enjoy it as a dancing party, and all will be entertained.

Dr. Larrabee Gives His Reasons.

"I have introduced dancing," said Dr. Larrabee, "because I believe it is a desirable recreation for young people. Many of them in my church work hard, and they need and desire some amusement. I would rather make the parish house a place for their social events of this kind than to have them leave the church.

"We should not let the young people dance in the social life of the church if they dance in their residences or elsewhere? The surroundings will be of the best and there will be less temptation to neglect the church if recreation of the kind that is enjoyed can be found there.

"It is true this is a new thing here, but it has been tried in other places, and I am assured it proves desirable. It is an idea of mine, but there is no objection to it among any of my people. They trust me and are willing it should be tried."

Choir Boys to Be Taught.

The Church of the Ascension has a large vested choir, a chorus of well-trained voices. In addition to their instruction in music those of the boys who are old enough will receive instruction in dancing. The young people of the church welcome Dr. Larrabee's proposal. The dancing class promises to be a large one and one of the important social features of the church life.

NEW CHURCH OF FREE THOUGHT

Sect in Ohio Which Will Accept the Bible's Teachings, Inspired or Uninspired.

Springfield, O., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—Articles of incorporation are soon to be filed with the Secretary of State for a new religious sect, to be known as the Church of Free and Independent Thought. The new sect will welcome all believers of any religion, and even unbelievers. It is averred that the purpose of the new church will be to free religion from superstition and hypocrisy. The teachings of the Psalms, Proverbs, and the words of Christ are accepted for the betterment of mankind, but whether or not these teachings are inspired is left to the individual belief of the members. The organizers say that the present churches are a barrier to the search after truth.

AUDITORIUM TO PAY DIVIDEND.

Congress Hotel Company Will Make First Payment to Stockholders Today.

The Congress Hotel company, which owns the Auditorium Annex and the furnishings of the Auditorium Hotel, both of which it operates, today will declare a semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent, the first dividend declared by the company. The company has an investment of $3,000,000. The building and furnishings of the Annex represent $2,250,000, while the furnishings of the Auditorium represent $750,000. The Auditorium Hotel was opened on March 9, 1890, and the Annex on June 24, 1893. Following the World's Fair there was a considerable time during which the hotels made nothing, but during the last year and a half there has been a steady increase of business.

NEW HALL FOR PRINCETON.

William E. Dodge of New York Gives $60,000 for an Additional University Building.

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—Princeton University is to have a new hall. Plans have been perfected, and the building is expected to be ready by May 1. The building will be known as Dodge Hall, and will be an addition to Murray Hall, which is the headquarters of the Philadelphia society. The building is the gift of William E. Dodge of New York City and will cost $60,000.

"Table Queen" bread is not the only bread. "There are others," but after you have tried all the "others" you will say there is nothing like "Table Queen." Made by Heimler & Junge.

NEW POLICY IN SPIRITISM.

It Will Be Considered at the National Convention, Which Will Be Opened Tomorrow.

The National Spiritualists' association will hold its annual convention in Chicago, beginning tomorrow, and President Harrison D. Barrett will advocate in his report a number of reforms and changes of policy, on which the association will pass. The principal one of these is the establishment of the Spiritualist speakers in permanent locations and the inauguration of a system of dues by which to pay their salaries.

The sessions of the convention will be held in America Hall, 77 East Thirty-first street. There will be a reception to the delegates at the Leland Hotel this evening. President Barrett and his wife have already arrived from Boston, together with Colonel James A. Freeman of Bloomington, Ill., Mrs. Addie Ballou of San Francisco, and a number of others.

In his report President Barrett mentions the sermons of a number of distinguished clergymen as advancing the cause of spiritualism, and the recognition that has been given the national body.

"In Illinois medical monopoly, despite the efforts of the friends of freedom, won a complete victory and fastened a most invidious law upon the people," he adds in his report.

"Compulsory vaccination also received no little attention during the last year," he continues. "In many instances Boards of Health have succeeded in riveting the chains of slavery upon the limbs of the people and have forced them to submit to the poisoning of their bodies for the special profit of a few men, under the false assumption that the said poisoning was necessary to the protection of the health of the people."

His plan for speakers and their salaries is that a constitution be framed to which all believers shall certify, paying a fixed sum in dues, and he expects by this means that the payment of money at the door may then be abolished.

Speaking of phenomena and their use, President Barrett says:

"Phenomena are only valuable or necessary when they are absolutely genuine. I can say to those who engage in fraudulent practices, and to all who abet them in their crimes, hereafter there will be sharp, decisive action, rather than extended talking on the part of those who believe in decency, honesty, and spirituality."

The report urges the establishment of a fixed set of axioms of belief to assist in obtaining legal recognition of spiritualism as religion.

ADMITS RIGHT TO SELL BLOCKS.

Engineer Wheelock Says Contractors Were Entitled to Dispose of Paving Material to City Railway.

The statement that the Chicago City railway company had purchased the paving blocks which were removed from State street, between Washington and Randolph, aroused interest in some quarters yesterday in the question of the contractors' right to sell them. The R. F. Conway company had the contract with the property-owners who are paying for the paving.

Engineer George Wheelock, for the city, says the contractors were to have such salvage as the city did not claim and remove. The city took the long flagstones and some of the blocks. The rest belonged to the contractors.

"The city took away the material it wanted," said Mr. Wheelock. "It is not only the privilege but the duty of the contractor to remove the materials that are left. He can dump them in the lake or sell them."

Harry G. Selfridge, speaking for Marshall Field & Co., said that, so far as they were concerned, the matter of paving blocks removed was between the contractor and the City Hall, and concerned them in no way.

PLAN CHICAGO MOTOR DISPLAY.

Manufacturers to Make Their Automobiles a Feature at Paris—Slot Machine Recharging Stations.

Chicago automobile and electric motor manufacturers are planning to make their products the feature of the American transportation exhibit at Paris. George E. Wilkins of New York, expert adviser of the Transportation committee of the American commission, is in the city to confer with the manufacturers.

Mr. Wilkins said yesterday that, contrary to the general belief, automobile manufacturing in the United States had made proportionately greater progress than in Europe, where the vehicles are in more general use.

"And in the United States Chicago is the center of the industry," continued Mr. Wilkins. "It is not anticipating too much to say that with respect to automobiles this city will soon be the Paris of America. When I leave for Paris in a week I expect to have assurances of an extensive automobile exhibit from the Chicago firms."

The Siemens-Halske company expect to put in operation soon a system of slot-machine recharging stations for the use of owners of private automobiles. C. S. Knight, Vice President of the company, says the price will be such that the cost of running a vehicle one mile will not be over one cent.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Davis, who arrived in Chicago last week on the way from New York to San Francisco on an automobile, will leave probably on Friday, and expect to reach Denver in ten days, passing through Davenport, Des Moines, and Omaha.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM J. COCHRANE, Chicago, Chief Clerk of the city building department, died suddenly last evening at the Presbyterian Hospital and will be buried from the residence of his sister, Mrs. M. W. Ryan, 40 Throop street, on Tuesday. Interment will be at Calvary. Mr. Cochrane was at work on Thursday and was not known to be seriously ill till yesterday, when he was taken from his residence, 399 Washington boulevard, to the hospital. His sickness was pronounced pneumonia. He grew worse and died in a few hours. Mr. Cochrane was the son of John Cochrane, a pioneer of Chicago. He was 40 years old, and had been an active member of the Eighteenth Ward Democratic club. He was unmarried.

CAPTAIN MAX DREIFUSS, Chicago, will be buried this morning at 9 o'clock from the residence of his nephew, H. Dreifuss, 3906 Prairie avenue. Captain Dreifuss died on Friday, his eighty-first birthday. Interment will be at Waldheim. He was born in Baden and came to this country when a young man. He served in the regular army during both the Mexican and civil wars. During the latter he was badly wounded and was in Libby Prison for twenty-two months. He had lived in Chicago for a number of years.

JAMES B. PEABODY, Chicago, who died on Friday night of paralysis at his residence, 644 West Adams street, was buried yesterday afternoon in Graceland. The pallbearers were Alfred Daniels, J. H. Moore, A. B. Mead, William Ilett, A. E. Frear, and Ulric King. Funeral services were held at the residence by the Rev. E. P. Goodwin of Ann Street Congregational Church. Mr. Peabody was a member of the Chicago Board of Trade for thirty-three years.

CLAYTON E. SPALDING, Chicago, was buried yesterday at Oakwoods with military honors. He was a bugler in Company G, First Regiment, Illinois National Guard, and a veteran of the Spanish war. He was 22 years old and the son of Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Spalding, 707 East Sixty-third place. He died some weeks ago at Grand Rapids, Mich., and had been buried there.

FRANCIS M. EAGLE, Wabash, Ind., died yesterday, aged 85. He had been a resident of Wabash for sixty years. He was the richest man in Wabash County, President of a large national bank at North Manchester, and leaves an estate of $300,000 to his daughters, Mrs. John Curtner and Mrs. Leslie Stephenson. The cause of death is unknown.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER T. B. M. MASON, U. S. N., retired, Saugerties, N. Y., is dead, aged 51 years. He was instrumental in developing the office of Naval Intelligence.

ALBERT D. FOGG, Cincinnati, O., died yesterday. He was agent of the Adams Express company and had been in the service thirty-five years.

Man Robbed of $3,300.

Dayton, O., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—Thomas M. Wilson, an erecting engineer representing the Hoover, Owen, and Rentschler company of Hamilton, was robbed of $300 in cash and a certified check for $2,800. Mr. Wilson came to Dayton recently to superintend the work of an engine in a local knife works. His trunk, containing the money, certificate of deposit, and tools, was placed in a room above the office. The lock was forced and the money and check secured.

Swedes Form an Old Settlers' Club.

More than 100 Swedes who came to Chicago before the fire of 1871 held a reunion and banquet last evening in Lincoln Hall, 632 North Clark street, and organized "The Old Swedish Settlers' club." Charles Ekland, Dr. John Enader, C. P. Peterson, Peter W. Nelson, Olaf Walson, Nils J. Crona, and Charles Johnson made speeches.

To Have Health and Happiness
Use Garland Stoves and Ranges.

HALT IN A CHRISTENING.

MAYOR'S NAME ALONE CANNOT BE GIVEN TO AN ORMSBY TRIPLET.

Father O'Reilly Explains a Rule of the Church Calling for the Appellation of a Saint—One of the Parents of the Child Finds a Way Out of the Difficulty—No Delay in Honoring George Dewey and Helen Gould—Little Ones Act Their Part.

The compliment of commemorating the names and deeds of Carter H. Harrison, George Dewey, and Helen Gould in triplets caused a most embarrassing situation yesterday afternoon when the parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thomas Read Ormsby, 693 West Thirty-eighth street, took their children to Father O'Reilly of St. Cecelia's Church, West Forty-fifth street and Fifth avenue, to be christened. The church at 4 o'clock was crowded with women and children, who wanted to witness the christening of the Ormsby triplets. The godfathers and godmothers with the babies were called to the sanctuary rail by Father O'Reilly, who turning to the parents, asked:

"By what name is this child to be christened?"

"Carter Harrison," replied Mr. Ormsby.

"Carter Harrison—I know of no such saint in the calendar," the priest said, "and the rule of the church is inexorable that all children christened in the faith shall receive the names of saints."

That was an unlooked-for blow, and the parents and friends withdrew for a whispered council.

"The full name is Carter H. Harrison," suggested James Douglas, the godfather of the child in question. "What does the 'H' stand for? Perhaps there is a solution of the difficulty if 'H' is the initial of a saint's name."

Nobody knew the Mayor's middle name, and the resourceful godfather dashed out of the church and down the street to a drug store, to look at a city directory. Presently he returned, breathless and downcast.

"Only 'H,'" he gasped. "'Carter H.' is all the directory says."

Here was a dilemma. George Dewey and Helen Gould were safe, but the namesake of Chicago's chief executive was being left in the lurch. Finally the father decided on a bold stroke, which would mean victory.

Father Found Way.

"We will call the child Carter Charles Isaac Harrison Orm

GRANT'S CHUM A RECRUIT.

FORMER PAY OFFICER RE-ENTERS ARMY AS A PRIVATE.

Romantic Case of James Robert Wasson, a West Point Man, Who Achieved Honorable Distinction in Military Service and Was Afterwards Dismissed in Disgrace—Root Permits Him to Enlist at the Age of Fifty-three.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., Oct. 15.

Secretary Root has made an exception to the regulations, and the Third Cavalry, at Fort Myer, has a recruit 53 years old, who joins as a private soldier, although he has held two commissions as an officer in the regular army. The case develops an army romance of a kind not often noted.

James R. Wasson's Romantic Army Life.

James Robert Wasson, who was born in Ohio, of German parentage, enlisted in the Fifty-fourth Iowa Volunteers in 1864. His service in the Red River campaign secured him an appointment to West Point in 1867. There he became a special comrade of Fred D. Grant, son of the great commander and now a General in the Philippines. Wasson was a brilliant student, and found time to help Grant in his technical studies.

Wasson graduated at the head of his class, received a commission as Second Lieutenant of engineers, and was given a year's absence by President Grant. He went to Japan, and at the end of his leave resigned to enter the Japanese service, where he was made chief engineer of the imperial army, and was decorated for his services during the Formosa campaign. While in Japan he married a daughter of John A. Bingham, then the American Minister to that country. He returned to this country during the later years of Grant's administration, and the President remembered "Fred's chum" by giving him a Major's commission in the pay corps. He served in that capacity from 1876 to 1883.

One day in April of the latter year Major Wasson reported that while traveling in a sleeper from San Antonio, Tex., his satchel, with $25,000 belonging to the government, had been stolen. There was an investigation, followed by a court-martial, which apparently proved the robbery to have been fictitious, and Wasson was dismissed in disgrace. He did some good engineering work, practiced law in Des Moines, Ia., and, after sixteen years of remorse and repentance, arrived at Fort Myer and offered himself as a recruit. Secretary Root learned the story, waived the age regulation, and now Private Wasson of the Third Cavalry touches his cap to young officers who were not alive when he first donned his shoulder-straps, twenty-eight years ago, and his classmate at the academy is a Brigadier General.

There will be in all probability another year's delay in legislating for the Nicaraguan canal, as the commission appointed by the President to investigate the different routes will not make its report to the next session of Congress. Members of the commission have already spent three months in Europe looking at maps and charts, and it is said almost a year will be required to make the investigation for this information. Admiral Walker says these investigations will be of an exhaustive character, and some time will elapse before the commission starts South.

Slow Progress in Nicaraguan Canal Project.

Besides looking over the proposed routes, the commission is directed to ascertain what rights and privileges are held by corporations, associations, and individuals, and to learn the cost of purchasing them. This will require some time, and it is probable extended hearings will be necessary. If the performance before the Rivers and Harbors committee last winter is repeated it will be months before anything tangible can be procured.

It is said the Maritime company, the franchise of which has expired, will appeal to Congress, and will try to show why an extension of time should be granted. It is reported that the Maritime and Eyre-Cragin companies have combined, and will make a desperate fight to retain the concessions granted. They are determined to insist on their rights and to build the canal. The law authorizing the survey does not place a time limit on the commission nor direct when its report shall be completed. It simply requests the President to report the results of the investigation to Congress, together with his recommendations. It is now believed this will not be done until the second session of the next Congress.

Adjutant General Corbin may become the commanding General of the army at no distant date. He is now a Brigadier General in the regular establishment. The traditions of the army are opposed to a transfer from the staff to the line in the higher grades of general officers, but there is nothing to prevent its being done if the President chooses. There will be an attempt made at the coming session of Congress to provide the rank of Major General for the Adjutant General of the army. So far as General Corbin is concerned this might be done, except for the fact that the tendency is to abolish the permanent tenure of staff positions and provide for new assignments every four years or so.

Corbin May Be Commanding General.

General Corbin is rather too much devoted to army politics and has made both friends and enemies, but he has the confidence of the President, and his executive capacity is freely admitted. If the project to make him a Major General by law fails, as is quite likely, there is still another plan which may be adopted. Major General Wesley Merritt will retire next June. If Brigadier General Otis makes a brilliant success in the Philippines, which no one expects, he would be entitled to succeed Merritt, but otherwise it is possible the President may promote General Corbin, who has been the real head of the army during the war, and whose relations with the White House, both military and social, have been confidential and close.

If General Corbin is given Merritt's place he would reach the command by mere seniority, for Brooke retires in 1902 and Otis in 1903, while Corbin does not reach the age limit until 1906. In case Otis wins his two stars he could be given Merritt's place on condition of retiring at once, so as to leave the place open for General Corbin. The Adjutant General refused a commission as Major General of volunteers at the beginning of the war, and it is believed he did so with the understanding that his tried and faithful office work was to be rewarded by promotion to the vacancy caused by Merritt's retirement next June.

To enable President McKinley to report to Congress the settlement of a number of long-standing claims of American citizens against foreign nations the State department has sent instructions to its representatives abroad to urge the payment of these claims. The Sultan of Turkey has received a gentle reminder from Minister Straus that the damage done to the property of American missionaries in Turkey must be made good. Turkey has at last acknowledged its responsibility, and it is said the department now hopes for a speedy settlement.

Settlement of Claims in Foreign Lands.

Officials here say there has been some misapprehension as to the agreement between this government and the Sultan of Turkey in regard to bringing the Sultan of Sulu to acknowledge the sovereignty of this government in the Sulu Islands. No promise was made by the State department not to press the claims against Turkey.

Nicaragua is also being pressed for a settlement of the May case. May was maltreated by Nicaraguan soldiers, and unlawfully dispossessed of his property. Hayti has likewise been called to account for failing to pay the full claim of Bernard Campbell, an American, who sustained injuries from a violent assault committed against him by the military authorities of that island. Half the claim has been paid, and notice has been received that the balance will be paid this month.

The Dominican government has been brought to terms in the case of Henry W. Thurston, for the construction of a bridge over the Ozoma River. Part of the claim has been paid, and the balance is now due. It will be paid this month. Other claims are also in process of settlement, and President McKinley will be able to tell Congress that a large number have been settled since it adjourned.

As a basis for an argument in favor of the Hanna-Payne shipping bill, Commissioner Chamberlain of the Bureau of Navigation, has prepared figures, showing that the European nations and Japan paid in maritime subsidies and construction bounties during the last year $26,063,688. The larger items are: Great Britain, $5,762,572; Germany, $1,694,620; France, $7,632,242; Italy, $2,185,266; Russia, $1,163,187; Austria-Hungary, $1,724,249; Spain, $1,629,927. These figures are compared with the mail subsidy of the United States, amounting to $1,038,141, as an argument for the building up of a subsidized merchant marine by this country.

Question of Steamship Subsidies.

The subject is certain to be fought out in Congress at the next session, and the friends of the Hanna-Payne bill claim it is assured of enough votes to pass. There is a strong contingent, however, which believes that if a subsidy system is necessary at all it can be applied most equitably by the Elkins bill, which proposes to effect the same result of building up the merchant marine by levying discriminating duties against all goods not imported in American bottoms.

The friends of the Elkins bill claim this is directly in line with the protective tariff idea, and assert that direct subsidies are an invariable source of scandal, while the discriminating duty is at least equitable, and would not result in paying subsidies to big concerns like the Standard Oil company, which would expect to be paid for running fast tank steamers to perpetuate its own monopoly. There is a respectable contingent in Congress opposed to the whole scheme, and, in addition, a number who believe the subsidy should not be passed until after the Presidential election, so that the passage of the Hanna-Payne bill is by no means certain.

Apparently the first tangible result of the war in the Transvaal, so far as this country is concerned, is found in the rapid rise in the local prices of diamonds, amounting in some instances to 50 per cent. Customs experts are inclined to look on this advance as largely speculative. The discovery of diamonds at Reitfontein was made only in August, 1897. The total find of diamonds in the Transvaal for 1898 was only $212,812. The exports of diamonds from the Orange Free State were $2,145,951. The two Boer republics thus contributed $2,358,763 to the diamond stock last year. This is a comfortable sum, but hardly justifies a large advance in price because this field is temporarily closed.

Speculative Move in Diamonds.

The Kimberley mines in Cape Colony, it is estimated, have since their discovery in 1867 produced diamonds valued at $350,000,000 in the rough, and worth twice that amount when cut. It is claimed that 98 per cent of the diamonds of the world are now found near Kimberley, and it was found necessary to restrict production to keep prices at a profitable range. The closing of the Transvaal is not likely to make diamonds intrinsically more valuable, as experts say the market is heavily overstocked, and they say if there is any speculative advance it would be wise to sell, as the Kimberley mines can in a few weeks supply enough diamonds to put the price lower than ever.

The war is apparently more likely to raise the purchasing price of gold than of diamonds, as the mines of the Rand, in the Transvaal, are credited with a production of $300,000,000 since 1884, while the gold in sight probably amounts to the enormous sum of $3,500,000,000.

IN HONOR OF BISHOP WHIPPLE.

Fortieth Anniversary of His Consecration Observed by the Episcopal Churches of Minnesota.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 15.—Forty years ago last Friday Bishop H. W. Whipple was consecrated Bishop of Minnesota and today the event was celebrated in all the Episcopal churches of his diocese. In this city special services were held with sermons by the rectors reviewing the services of the Bishop.

Genuine Australian turtle soup—the kind served at the Lord Mayor's dinner—is to be found only at Stanton & Co.'s, 69 Washington street. It is to be had nowhere else in the United States.

CHARLES E. MACRUM, U. S. CONSUL AT PRETORIA.

Charles Everson Macrum, United States Consul at Pretoria, who has been placed in charge of British interests in the Transvaal during the war, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., thirty-three years ago. His family removed to Fair Oaks, O., and later to East Liverpool, O., where his father, N. G. Macrum, took charge of the First National Bank as cashier twenty years ago. Young Macrum received his education at the public school of Fair Oaks and East Liverpool. Entering the glass business, he was treasurer of the Specialty Glass company of East Liverpool when, in July, 1898, he was appointed by President McKinley to be Consul at Pretoria. His wife is with him in south Africa. He was President of the Phœnix club, the leading Republican organization in McKinley's old Congressional District, and was at first appointed Consul to Tahiti, Society Islands, but did not accept that post.

CASTELLANE IN THE PLOT

FRENCH COUNT NOW ACCUSED OF BEING A CONSPIRATOR.

Anna Gould's Husband Delighted Over the News That the Government May Charge Him with Complicity in the Royalist Cabal to Overthrow the Republic — Patriotic Day in Paris Given Up to Socialist Demonstrations and Banquets.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

Paris, Oct. 15.—Count Boni Castellane, whose participation in the February conspiracy the Paris police refused to regard other than a mere pretension to be counted a member of the royal set, has succeeded in rousing the Tours agents of the public surety, who have sent to Paris Judge Valles, asking that Castellane be examined for complicity in the plot to overturn the republic. The news is announced by Castellane himself, with no little pride.

Patriotic Day in Paris.

Today was given up to patriotic demonstrations in Paris by the rival socialistic organizations. The government took steps to prevent a repetition of the riot two months ago, when Sebastian Faure and his followers started a demonstration which ended in the sack of St. Joseph's Church. Troops were called out to keep order, and the Prefect of Paris forbid all cries of "Vive l'Armée" and "Vive la Republique."

There were three patriotic banquets, presided over by Admiral Rieunier, General Jacquey, and Colonel Tawssier. A banquet was also given to Quesnay de Beaurepaire at which several prominent witnesses in the Dreyfus trial were present.

Duke D'Aumale Statue Unveiled.

To counterbalance the Socialist demonstrations there was also an imposing scene today at Chantilly, the occasion being the unveiling of the statue of the Duke d'Aumale, erected in grateful recognition of his services by the French people. The magnificent gift at the Château Chantilly is the work of the sculptor Gérôme. It represents the Duke mounted on a noble horse and wearing the uniform of a General of the French army. Prominent members of the house of Orleans and the royal family assisted in the ceremony. A huge wreath of flowers was also laid at the base of the Column Vendôme, yesterday being the anniversary of the battle of Jena.

Sahara Natives Menace Algeria.

The Governors of the French colonies continue to protest against the withdrawal of the army government. The situation in Africa is especially difficult. The populations of Sahara are menacing French interests in Algeria, the news that army rule is to be superseded by civil authorities having added to the feverish agitation of the natives.

Schneider Reported Insane.

An official dispatch from Vienna announces that Colonel Schneider, formerly the Austrian attaché in Paris, has suddenly been afflicted with serious brain trouble, and his friends have been obliged to take him to an asylum in Vienna. This is a clever ruse to cover his convalescence from his wounds received in his duel with General Roget.

Place for Mercier's Son.

Minister of War Gallifet has given General Mercier's son, who was recently attacked so vehemently by the Dreyfusard press for his alleged acts of cruelty while in the Soudan, a fine post in the garrison at Fontainebleu.

Accident at the Exposition.

There was a serious accident at the exposition grounds today, where, by the falling of a scaffolding, nine men were injured.

Cervera's Daughter to Wed.

The engagement is announced of Mlle. Cervera, daughter of the Spanish Admiral, to a Mr. Mackinley, nephew of Herman Bender, the composer.

DOMINGO FINANCE IN BAD SHAPE

With a Population of Only 500,000 the Island Has a Debt of $25,000,000.

Santo Domingo, Oct. 4.—[Correspondence of the Associated Press.]—The national debt of Santo Domingo is now about $25,000,000 gold and the population is somewhat less than $500,000.

Of the paper currency issued by a banking institution that went out of existence years ago, with no guarantee except the frequently changed edicts of an overthrown government, there was originally $4,400,000. Something over $200,000 is supposed to have been taken up and destroyed and $100,000 is found unissued, leaving outstanding about $4,100,000. As this was issued at the rate of two for one gold dollar and has since circulated at values ranging from two to twenty for one, and is now out of circulation, a wise business administration could probably redeem the entire amount at much less than half its face value.

There is, in addition, about $2,000,000 of national silver, so-called. It is a worthless metal, now the only currency of the country, circulating at five to one gold.

Under the administration of Heureaux the income from all sources was about $1,800,000 per annum. As fraud was openly practiced in all the government departments, it seems probable that this amount can be increased, at the same time reducing the export and import duties with good results to commerce.

IRVING SAILS FOR AMERICA.

English Tragedian and His Full Company Due to Arrive in New York in Ten Days.

London, Oct. 15.—Despite their earlier intention to take a faster ship, Sir Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry, with their full company, sailed for the United States this morning on the transport steamer Marquette, which is due to arrive in New York on Oct. 25 or 26.

A large number of professional and personal friends accompanied the actors from the Albert dock to Gravesend, and a farewell breakfast was held on the ship. Among those present were Messrs. Comyns Carr, Henry Dickens, son of the novelist, Robert Tabor, and Miss Alma Tadema.

To a press representative Sir Henry said: "While this is our fifth American tour I feel that we have never gone to the United States under more auspicious circumstances. In the first place the cordiality between the two nations was never greater than it is at present, and, while my personal relations with American theater goers have always been of the most delightful character, it is pleasant to feel that the two nations now recognize the ties of kinship as never before.

"I believe that 'Robespierre,' with which we will open at the Knickerbocker, will justify my faith in transporting such an elaborate production. I wanted to give my American friends something entirely new, and I had them much in mind while selecting the piece. Then, too, it is always an inspiration to play to American audiences, and Miss Terry and myself really look upon our tour as a means of brightening up our faculties, as well as of entertaining our American friends."

HULL TELLS OF ARMY'S NEEDS.

Chairman of House Committee on Military Affairs Says Artillery Must Have More Men.

Congressman J. A. T. Hull of Des Moines, Ia., chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, was at the Palmer House yesterday.

When his attention was directed to General Merritt's recent report in which the statement is made that the number of men in the artillery branch of the army is not sufficient to man the coast defenses he said:

"There can be no doubt of the truth of the criticism. It is useless to buy any more big guns, for there are not men enough to take care of them. Those we have are being neglected and are deteriorating at the rate of 25 per cent a year.

"It requires brains to take care of a gun worth $100,000, with its delicate machinery. The artillery needs electricians and machinists to look after the guns as well as men to aim them."

Mr. Hull has been on a stumping tour through Ohio. He says the fight is a hard one, but believes the Republicans will win.

Joshua L. Baily of Philadelphia, President of the National Temperance society, is at the Great Northern Hotel. He has investigated the canteens at the Leavenworth, Kas., and Dayton, O., Soldiers' Homes, and today will go to Danville.

"The home at Marion, Ind., is the only one where there is no canteen," he said. "I am satisfied they are injurious. In the Dayton home the men spend at the canteen the larger part of the $750,000 pension they receive, so I am told."

Governor T. T. Geer of Oregon, who was here at the time of the autumn festival, is at the Wellington on his return from the East to his home.

HENDERSON ON FAITH CURE.

He Says It Is His Opinion Zion Traces Its Birth to the Evangelical Churches.

At Armour Mission last evening the Rev. Johnson Henderson discussed Dr. John Alexander Dowie and Zionism. His subject was "Prayer and the Practice of Medicine." He said the idea of prayer being able to change the stated order of the realm of nature, which is God's realm, is a degradation of the infinite being.

"We are directed to the text, 'Whatsoever ye shall ask of me shall be granted unto you,'" said Mr. Henderson. "By leaving off a little here and there you can prove any proposition you please by texts from the Bible. But there are some who are not so sincere in their belief and their main idea seems to be to turn the dollars out of the pockets of the disciples into the treasury of Zion."

In giving instances of what he called humbuggery he said:

"I met a woman who asserted that she had scalded her arm, but that by the compelling force of her mind she had been able to dispel the burning sensation. I offered to scald her arm at that moment, but to my surprise she vehemently objected."

In speaking of the origin of Christian science he said:

"It is my opinion Zion traces its birth to the evangelical churches. Go into one of them and you will hear just such prayers as Zion sends up to heaven. In those churches you will hear the preachers praying to the almighty to save some sinner outright without any further effort on the part of the sinner to lead an upright life."

CROWDS ATTEND JEWISH BAZAR

South Side Congregation Raising Money to Complete Its Temple—Old People's Home in West Division.

Large crowds attended the opening of the bazaar at the temple of the South Side Hebrew Congregation, 3433 Indiana avenue, last evening, given under the auspices of the Sisters of Aid of that organization.

They desire to raise $4,000 toward completing their new temple. The corner-stone was laid last June. The temple will cost $20,000.

At a mass-meeting of 1,000 Jews in the Synagogue of Anshe K'nesseth Israel, Clinton street and West Twelfth place, in the afternoon, $2,000 was subscribed as a nucleus for a $25,000 fund to found a home for old people. A Board of Directors was elected, and a site will be selected at once.

BOSTON CHEERS DEWEY AWAY.

Admiral Leaves the Massachusetts City, a Great Crowd Being at the Depot.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 15.—Amid the cheers of 10,000 people Admiral Dewey departed from Boston tonight on the Federal express for Washington. The Admiral left the hotel in a closed carriage for the railway station under escort of twenty mounted police officers. The crowd which followed was a large one, and a greater one was at the station.

Theodore Thomas Is Recovering.

Theodore Thomas, leader of the Chicago Orchestra, who was injured by the falling of one of the bolts of the curtain machinery at the Auditorium on Saturday, has so far recovered that it is hoped he will be able to conduct the opening concert on Friday. His eyesight will not be affected.

Boro-Formalin (Elmer and Amend), a new antiseptic and prophylactic. The ideal mouth and tooth wash. Gale & Blockl, 44 Monroe street and 34 Washington street, agents.

LIGHT ON BERLIN MORALS

GAMBLING CLUB CONTINUES TO FURNISH REVELATIONS.

Discovery That Two or Three Hundred Noblemen, Army Officers, and Government Officials Are Involved Affords Welcome Material for Socialist Agitation — Kaiser Again Calls the Attention of Army Commanders to Anti-Gambling Laws.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

Berlin, Oct. 15.—The suits against Von Kaiser, Von Kroecher, and Von Schachtmayer, organizers of the Innocents club, continues to throw light on the morals of the German nobility. The fact that 200 or 300 noblemen, army officers, and government officials who played with the accused regard their conduct as conforming to the prevailing customs in higher society has naturally afforded welcome material for Socialist agitation, and has occasioned numerous moralizing editorials in the bourgeoisie press. None of the accused had a legitimate income exceeding $100 a month, yet the testimony shows that they were accustomed to win or lose $5,000 or $10,000 a month.

Criticism of the Press.

The Tages Zeitung, the principal junker paper, in an article entitled "Mene, Tekel," paints a picture of the lives led by the "Innocents" which Vorwärts might appropriate as democratic capital. After summarizing the sins of the "Innocents," besides gambling, it declares that conditions must be foully rotten in a state where leading social circles regard such things as suitable to their station.

It is learned that the Kaiser has again directed the army commanders' attention to the anti-gambling and anti-extravagance regulations issued after the gambling scandal had been ventilated at Hanover several years ago.

Samoan Rumor Discredited.

The North German Gazette denies the statement that Germany has consented to England's receiving Upolu, the largest of the Samoan Island group, Germany receiving compensation elsewhere. Apparently the negotiations have had no result.

Receives New Haytian Minister.

The Kaiser yesterday gave an audience to Dalbemar Jean Joseph, the new Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Hayti.

Miquel Rumor Denied.

The rumor that Von Miquel had handed in his formal resignation, and that the Kaiser had refused it, is semi-officially denied. The Kaiser, however, informed Von Miquel and Chancellor Hohenlohe that he desired both to remain as Ministers until the canal bill had been voted upon again. The press regards the crisis delayed but not ended.

Spy Suspects Under Arrest.

Two Japanese are reported to have been arrested at Cuitbavel as spy suspects. It is charged that they were attempting to photograph the fortresses at Gamoleng.

Robs an American Woman.

A thief struck a Philadelphia woman on a business street Saturday and secured her watch and pocketbook. He escaped.

Chicago Rough Riders Organized.

The Chicago Rough Riders, an independent cavalry company, have adopted a constitution framed after the army code and elected civic and military officers. Dr. Gustavus Blech is Colonel, Dr. J. B. Weintraub Major and Surgeon. Drills will be held weekly at 1450 Michigan avenue.

Taken to Prison at Her Own Request.

Mrs. Fannie Doyle, recently sentenced to one year in the penitentiary for killing her husband, Richard Doyle, was taken to prison yesterday at her own request by Jailer Whitman, who was going to Joliet to bring back George Cutter on a writ of habeas corpus.

CLOSING OF MAILS AT CHICAGO.

European Mails.

Monday, Oct. 16.—For France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, British India, Australia, Belgium, Netherlands, and Russia, via New York; close at 2 p. m. and 4:30 p. m.

Direct mails for Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway will close at 4:30 and 12 p. m. today, via S. S. St. Paul.

West Indies.

For Cuba, daily at 2 a. m., 1, 6:15, and 7:30 p. m. Arrive 9 a. m. and 8:30 p. m.

For Porto Rico, daily, via New York, at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Arrive at 8:20 a. m., 3 and 9 p. m.

For Jamaica, via Philadelphia, final close 12 p.m. today.

Note—Mail for offices in the Province of Santiago, Cuba, is forwarded to New York from 6:30 p. m. Saturdays until 7:30 a. m. Wednesdays to connect steamer sailing every Thursday. For the balance of week mail is forwarded via Havana to Batabano, thence direct by steamer.

Transpacific Mails.

For Hawaii, Philippines, China, and Japan, via San Francisco, daily 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close Oct. 21, 2 a. m.

For Australia and New Zealand, via San Francisco, daily 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close Oct. 28, 2 a. m.

CHARLES U. GORDON, Postmaster.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department: Sarah Weinstein, 30; 180 De Koven-st. Oct. 13.
S. S. Marsh, 46; 342 S. Robey-st., Oct. 13.
William L. Bruer, 36; 1753 16th-pl., Oct. 13.
James B. Peabody, 66; 644 W. Adams-st., Oct. 13.
May S. McCarthy, 7; 91 Seward-st., Oct. 13.
Annie Thompson, 11; 217 W. Erie-st., Oct. 13.
Christian Koster, 63; 2833 Wentworth-av., Oct. 13.
Marie Chaber, 41; 4313 Halsted-st., Oct. 12.
Helen Lickton, 44; 5554 Justine-st., Oct. 15.
Max Dreyfuss, 31; 3905 Prairie-av., Oct. 15.
Thomas Rowan, 77; 66 E. Division-st., Oct. 14.
Bridget Gibbons, 80; 120 Sacramento-av., Oct. 14.
Antonia Tomaszewska, 26; 853 W. 17th-st., Oct. 14.
Giesbert Wootbaar, 79; 2446 Kensington-av., Oct. 14.
Bridget Lyons, 60; 4178 E. Ravenswood Park, Oct. 14.
Alice McCartney, 39; Policlinic Hospital, Oct. 14.
Henry Doshe, 6; 33 W. Belmont-av., Oct. 14.
Karl Johnson, 32; 153 N. Center-av., Oct. 14.
John F. Norris, 25; 5000 Washington-av., Oct. 14.
Florence G. Morris, 4556 Union-av., Oct. 14.
Giuseppe Gardelle, 30; 514 W. 14th-st., Oct. 14.

DEATHS.

BAUM—At her residence, 3332 Vernon-av., Sunday evening, Oct. 15, Mrs. Rosa Baum, aged 78 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

COCHRANE—Oct. 15, William J., Cochrane. Funeral from the home of his sister, Mrs. M. W. Ryan, 40 Throop-st. Notice hereafter.

DRAKE—Mrs. Elizabeth Drake, at Manito, Ill., Oct. 13, of paralysis. Funeral service at Graceland Chapel, 10 a. m., Monday.

DREIFUSS—Max Dreifuss, at the residence of his nephew, H. Dreifuss, 3905 Prairie-av., aged 81 years. Funeral Tuesday, Oct. 17, at 9 o'clock to Waldheim. Services by U. S. Grant Post. Comrades invited.

FAY—At 3160 Groveland-av., on the 15th inst., Cathyryne Agnew, widow of Patrick Fay, late of Dundee, Scotland.

GRAVES—Milton, Oct. 14, aged 71, of paralysis. Funeral Monday, private.

HIGGINS—The remains of the late Jeremiah Higgins will be taken from the vault in Calvary Cemetery at 12 o'clock [noon] today [Monday]. Interment at Calvary Cemetery.

LICKTON—Oct. 15, Helena Lickton, beloved wife of the late Max Lickton, aged 48. Funeral Monday, Oct. 16, from late residence, 5600 Justine-st., carriages to Waldheim.

O'LAUGHLIN—At her residence, 332 N. State, Elizabeth O'Laughlin, wife of the late John O'Laughlin, mother of Mrs. Comon and Mrs. H. Cook. Funeral Tuesday, Oct. 17, from late residence at 9 a. m., from Cathedral of the Holy Name by carriages to Calvary. Detroit [Mich.] papers please copy.

O'NEIL—Mrs. Margaret O'Neil, mother of Mrs. T. J. Hunt, aged 67 years. Funeral from 5300 Wabash-av., Oct. 16, 1 o'clock p. m. Terre Haute papers please copy.

WOODBRIDGE—At North Chicago on Oct. 14, Harriet Burr Woodbridge, wife of John Woodbridge Jr. Funeral from house at North Chicago at 2 o'clock Monday to Rosehill. Service at the cemetery at 4 o'clock.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PREACHING EXTRAORDINARY—THE MOST remarkable phenomenon of the present age is in this city. "Jack Cooke," the famous English inspirational boy preacher. Christian evidence lad, and revivalist (13 years old), who has created such a powerful sensation in Philadelphia and England, accompanied by his father and brother, also revivalists, arrived here last Friday, and is ready to commence a vigorous campaign in Chicago. Churches and missions please note address for this week, 416 Superior-st.

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OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Oct. 15.—Forecast for Monday and Tuesday:

For Illinois—Fair Monday, except showers in extreme northern portion, cooler in northern portion Monday, Tuesday fair and cooler, high southerly winds.

For Ohio—Fair Monday and Tuesday, cooler Tuesday, brisk southerly winds.

For Indiana—Monday fair and colder, Tuesday high southerly winds.

For Lower Michigan—Fair Monday, with cooler in western portion. Tuesday fair and cooler, high southeasterly winds.

For Upper Michigan—Showers Monday and Tuesday, high southeasterly winds.

For Wisconsin—Showers and cooler Monday, Tuesday fair, high southerly winds.

For Minnesota—Showers Monday, with cooler in southern portion, Tuesday fair, high easterly, shifting to northwesterly winds.

For Iowa—Showers and cooler Monday, Tuesday fair, west to northwest winds.

For Missouri, partly cloudy and cooler Monday, Tuesday fair, winds shifting to westerly.

Place of observation:	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer.	Max. temp.	Direction of wind	Precipitation 24 hours.	State of weather.
Time taken: Oct. 15, 8 p. m.						
Abilene	29.72	80	94	E.	....	Clear
Albany	30.32	60	70	N.	....	Clear
Alpena	30.10	54	56	S.E.	.20	Clear
Atlanta	30.14	64	70	W.	Tr.	Clear
Amarillo	29.80	70	74	W.	....	Clear
Bismarck	29.70	34	38	N.W.	.08	Rain
Buffalo	30.20	52	70	N.E.	....	Clear
Boston	30.30	58	72	E.	....	Clear
Cairo	29.99	74	82	S.E.	....	Clear
Charlotte	30.20	62	70	E.	Tr.	Clear
Cheyenne	30.02	28	36	E.	.08	Fair
Chicago	29.94	78	84	S.	....	Clear
Cincinnati	30.08	78	90	S.E.	....	Clear
Cleveland	30.12	74	80	N.E.	....	Clear
Davenport	29.82	70	84	S.	....	Clear
Denver	29.98	40	46	N.W.	.18	Fair
Des Moines	29.68	80	88	S.	....	Clear
Detroit	30.10	66	78	E.	....	Clear
Dodge	29.72	60	80	N.W.	Tr.	Fair
Dubuque	29.80	78	84	S.	....	Clear
Duluth	29.72	48	62	S.E.	1.18	Cl'dy
El Paso	29.86	64	72	N.W.	....	Clear
Galveston	29.90	76	80	S.E.	....	Fair
Grand Haven	30.16	72	82	S.E.	.28	Clear
Green Bay	29.88	72	72	S.E.	Tr.	Fair
Havre	30.08	52	54	W.	Tr.	Cl'dy
Helena	30.20	30	34	S.W.	.10	Fair
Huron	29.72	42	46	S.	.92	Cl'dy
Indianapolis	30.04	76	84	S.	....	Clear
Jacksonville	30.02	72	80	N.E.	.02	Cl'dy
Kansas City	29.72	82	86	S.E.	....	Clear
Lander	30.06	54	70	S.	Tr.	Clear
Little Rock	29.94	76	84	S.E.	....	Clear
Marquette	29.90	62	62	S.E.	.56	Cl'dy
Memphis	29.94	76	90	S.E.	....	Clear
Medicine Hat	29.48	56	40	N.W.	....	Cl'dy
Minnedosa	29.52	34	36	N.	.26	Sleet
Montgomery	30.04	74	86	N.E.	....	Clear
Montreal	30.38	50	54	N.	....	Fair
Nashville	30.06	76	84	S.	....	Clear
New Orleans	29.98	72	80	E.	.01	Clear
New York City	30.26	62	72	S.E.	....	Clear
Norfolk	30.24	68	76	S.E.	....	Cl'dy
North Platte	29.84	46	52	N.W.	.10	Fair
Oklahoma	29.74	78	84	S.	....	Cl'dy
Omaha	29.88	64	66	N.W.	.02	Cl'dy
Oswego	30.24	58	64	N.E.	.02	Clear
Palestine	29.84	78	88	S.	....	Cl'dy
Parkersburg	30.10	68	84	Calm	....	Clear
Philadelphia	30.28	62	74	S.W.	....	Clear
Pittsburg	30.16	64	76	W.	....	Clear
Pueblo	29.92	46	54	N.W.	....	Clear
Rapid City	29.78	38	42	N.W.	.10	Cl'dy
St. Louis	29.94	78	86	S.	....	Clear
St. Paul	29.56	76	80	S.E.	....	Clear
Salt Lake City	30.22	32	40	S.E.	.34	Snow
Ste. Marie	30.12	48	48	S.	.32	Cl'dy
Springfield, Ill.	29.92	76	84	S.	....	Clear
Springfield, Mo.	29.96	76	84	E.	....	Clear
Vicksburg	29.98	76	86	S.E.	....	Clear
Washington	30.28	62	74	E.	....	Cl'dy

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Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1899.

Who Shall Decide the Question?

Mr. Bryan said in his latest epistle: "We should at once declare our purpose in unequivocal terms, so positive that the Filipinos cannot doubt it, to grant them full and complete independence the moment they have established a stable government." Who shall decide that interesting question—Aguinaldo or the United States? Mr. Bryan does not say. If Aguinaldo were free to decide he would say cheerfully that the "moment" has come—that he has established a "stable government" with a President, Congress, etc., which is menaced by nothing save the presence of American troops. It is likely he will say something of this kind when he learns Mr. Bryan's sentiments, if he has not already learned them. No declarations, though couched in the most unequivocal terms, will induce Aguinaldo and his fellow-insurgents to do what the Cuban insurgents have done—to give up their arms and leave to the United States the task of organizing a stable government.

Deepening the Tunnels.

The Corporation Counsel says that "if the street railway companies shall definitely decide to continue the use" of the La Salle and Washington street tunnels, it is his opinion that "the city can compel the companies to bear the expense" of lowering them. That is to say, when the term expires for which the traction companies were allowed the use of the tunnels the Council may make it a condition of the renewal of the permit that the companies shall lower them as much as is necessary. If they do not see fit to accept those terms the tunnels will revert to the possession of the city. It can deepen them or tear them up. It probably is the opinion of the Corporation Counsel that the companies cannot be forced to lower the tunnels now. Then nothing can be done without the consent of the companies before 1903. But while the old management of the North and West Side lines scoffed at the idea of lowering the tunnels the new management may be more reasonable. If it is desired to do anything toward the improvement of the navigability of the river prior to 1903 it would not be amiss to ask the present owners of the North and West Side roads what they are willing to do in the premises.

Scandinavian Neutrality.

The Journal des Economistes has a review of a book by Deputy Hedin of the Swedish Riksdag, who urges that steps be taken to guarantee the neutrality of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark in the event of a European war. Mr. Hedin wishes the three northern nations to make a treaty by which they shall pledge themselves to give aid to no power at war nor hinder any in the prosecution of it. Such formal action would be merely carrying out the traditional policy of the Scandinavian countries. They have been neutral as far back as the seventeenth century, and have also labored to prevent wars between other nations, as when they sought to avert the Crimean war. Neutrality can always be declared in time of war, but Mr. Hedin believes that it would be better to pledge it in advance, and so avoid any suspicion that it might be compelled by the circumstances of the moment.

It is not difficult to see the ulterior motive which the Swedish statesman has in view. Brave and valiant as they are, the three Scandinavian countries, even united, would form but an insignificant factor in war. Their combined population is only 9,000,000, and in the event of hostilities they would be a tempting bait to the warlike powers.

Australian Competition in Meats.

Mr. George H. Cowles, editor of the New South Wales Evening News, in an interview as to the grazing possibilities and live stock market of Australia, said that the finest sirloin steak in the world is laid on his table for six cents a pound. The most delicate of mutton only costs four cents and shoulder mutton two cents a pound. Pork chops are a little higher, selling at eight cents for the best grade. The reasons for the cheapness of meat are the finest grazing lands in the world, herds of cattle and sheep that multiply with little care until their numbers are enormous, and the absence of trusts or combinations, "each owner being for himself and the demand alone regulating the price." As to the objection that Australian sheep and cattle raisers cannot enter into the American market because of the distance between the sources of supply and demand, Mr. Cowles says: "With the great strides that have been made in perfecting refrigerating apparatus, both on land and in ships, distance is not what it used to be, and consequently the market for fresh refrigerated meats has been extended over the world wherever a vessel can touch port. I have looked into the entire question of transportation and find no reason why we cannot come into this market and find a good, wide, and profitable margin in the sale of Australian meat." There is a future possibility in this competition which the combinations that have put up meats to the present extortionate prices would do well to consider.

Have They Swapped Sides?

It is a question of much interest whether the American yacht builders in their effort to obtain so much stability for heavy weather and the British yacht builders to get greater facility in light winds, such as the Americans used to have, have not overstepped the line and invaded each other's territory. If the Americans have the greater stability and the British the greater facility then each has outdone the other in going as far as they have. They would seem to have swapped sides, and the Americans are stronger where the British used to be and vice versa. Under such circumstances it may be that in case of light winds Shamrock, owing to the adoption of American methods, may outsail Columbia, and the latter, owing to the adoption of British methods, fail behind. In the forthcoming races, if they are ever run, it will be interesting to see whether they have changed methods and what will be the outcome of it. If the theory be correct, then if the cup be lost and an American yacht goes to England to regain it, and if, like Columbia, it had the greater advantage because of greater stability, then it would be apparent that each had stepped over the other's line. And again, if the British method wins here in light winds, would the Americans win there in stronger winds?

POSSIBLE INCREASE OF CITY'S DEBT.

The bonded debt of this city is abnormally small, and the need of improvements which cannot be paid for out of its income is great. Chicago is confessedly, in many respects, the most unimproved large city in the United States. Its people, painfully conscious of that, will not object to an increase in its trifling debt—a considerable increase even—provided they are assured that the money borrowed is to be expended economically and intelligently for improvements which are manifestly needed. When a city can borrow money for 3 per cent, as Chicago can now, taxpayers do not feel the indebtedness so much as when the rate was 6 and 7 per cent.

Inability to get money which is needed for important public improvements has been the cause of much of the clamor for a constitutional convention. If the bonded debt is increased by legislation, as it can be, less will be heard of constitutional revision.

So when the Commissioner of Public Works and the Mayor unite in urging the amendment of the revenue law so that this city may add to its funded debt few will question the need of such legislation. The constitution limits municipal indebtedness to 5 per cent on the value of taxable property, to be ascertained by the last assessment. The framers of the new revenue law, thinking the assessment made under it would be much in excess of what it has turned out to be, provided that no municipality should become indebted to exceed 2½ per cent on the assessed value of property. That "assessed value" is one-fifth of the fair cash value, and will not exceed this year 450 millions, if it reaches that figure. Two and one-half per cent on that is eleven and a quarter millions, while the existing indebtedness of the city is seventeen millions. But if, as the Mayor suggests, 5 per cent should be substituted for 2½ per cent the debt limit would be twenty-two and one-half millions, and the city would be able to issue bonds to the amount of five and a half millions.

That will not meet the demands of the Commissioner of Public Works. He wants twenty-two millions. As the principal of those bonds, if issued, would have to be paid in twenty years current taxation would have to be increased considerably. But the commissioner would use ten of his twenty-two millions to pay for the paving of street intersections. If this relates exclusively to future paving the sum is excessive. If it is intended to reimburse property-owners what they have paid for street intersections the commissioner should abandon the idea. Let those dead horses bury themselves.

There are other and urgent improvements the money for which cannot be had except by the sale of bonds. The commissioner estimates that five and a half millions are needed for new bridges and viaducts and the repairing of old ones, and four-fifths of a million for the lowering of the tunnels if the street railways do not lower them. The frightful condition of the bridges, the result of years of neglect, is well known. If something is not done before long there will be few left, and communication between different divisions will be kept up by ferryboats, as in primitive days. River improvement is out of the question until the tunnels are lowered and center piers and projecting abutments removed.

The General Assembly will meet in January, 1901. The city's need of money will be greater then than now. The city will be more shabby and run down at the heels than it is now. Chicagoans will be practically united in a request to the Legislature to make the debt limit 5 per cent instead of 2½ per cent. The money this will bring in will do much good if used judiciously for more pressing needs. Chicagoans will be willing perhaps to have the debt limit 2 per cent computed on the fair cash value instead of the "assessed value," which would permit a total indebtedness of forty-five millions.

But the condition of an increase in the debt will be an assurance of an efficient and business-like municipal administration—of one which will not put an incompetent man in charge of the bridewell and remove him only to make him Assistant Commissioner of the Department of Public Works, the department which will expend the proceeds of bond sales. No reasonable increase in the bonded debt will make Chicagoans nervous. Their anxiety is whether men who can spend money wisely will be in office.

CRITICISM RUN MAD.

The following paragraph is part of a TRIBUNE editorial printed last Sunday:

> Even if there were no question of right or wrong involved in this Philippine matter, and policy alone had to be considered, policy would demand that the Republicans go straight ahead in the path on which they have entered. Were that party to abandon its plan of campaign, disavow the principles it has advocated, and abdicate the war, it would play into the hands of its enemies and would be derided by them. Nothing would give the Democrats more joy than to see the confident and consistent attitude of the administration give way in the White House, in Congress, and in the party at large to one of timidity, vacillation, and cowardly surrender. The Democrats will not be gratified.

The Washington Post prints this and then goes into inexplicable spasms over it. The Post is horrified that such statements should be made by any paper "professing friendship for the President and loyalty to his party." It asserts that "to say the Democratic party would rejoice over the infamous disgrace of the republic is not only to be untruthful but equally regardless of political policy. The administration needs the support of the people—not merely of Republicans but of their fellow-citizens of all parties." The Washington paper says that THE TRIBUNE places the Democrats "in the almost treasonable attitude of longing for their country's disgrace" and "portrays the joy with which they would contemplate the irremediable shame of their country."

Why such fierce, tempestuous language of reproof and of rebuke? THE TRIBUNE has said that were the Republican party "to abandon its plan of campaign, disavow the principles it had advocated, and abdicate the war it would play into the hands of its enemies." Nothing can be more true. If the Republican party were to evacuate the impregnable position it holds now the Democrats would occupy it at once. If the former were to cease to be a war party the latter would become a war party. The stone which the Republican builders rejected would be the basis of the Democratic creed. Its platform would be a demand for "the vigorous prosecution of the war," and on such a platform it could with every prospect of success ask to be put in charge of the government.

If "the confident and consistent attitude of the administration were to give way to one of timidity, vacillation, and cowardly surrender" the joy of the Bryanite Democrats would be deep and loud. That would give them an opportunity to get on the right side of the Philippine question and thus secure the support of that large Democratic element which is supporting the President's policy, and which would view with mortification a pusillanimous abandonment of it by his party. The "irremediable shame" the Democrats would contemplate with joy would be that of the Republican party. The "disgrace" they long for is that of their political opponents.

It is true, even though the statement appears in the Post, that the administration needs the support of men of all parties. It is receiving that support. This paper has said repeatedly, and has taken pleasure in saying it, that "there is a large element in the Democratic organization which approves the policy of the President." It has congratulated the country that there are so many Democrats who accept the doctrine that party divisions should "cease at the shore" and the government, whether Republican or Democratic, should have the hearty support of all parties where questions of foreign policy involving the honor of the nation are concerned. But THE TRIBUNE has not hesitated to say that there are Democrats who are antagonizing the policy of the President and will continue to do so as long as he adheres to it. There is nothing to be gained by suppressing that fact. Nor is it wrong or impolitic to warn the Republican party not to commit blunders. Had it heeded past warnings it would have escaped some defeats.

PARCELS POST EXTENSION.

Under the new parcels post convention with Germany one can send to that distant country by post a package of merchandise of from one to eleven pounds at the rate of 12 cents per pound. Within our own country the limit of such package is four pounds, and the rate is one cent an ounce, or 16 cents per pound. In other words, it costs a third more to send a pound of merchandise any distance by post in this country than it does to send a pound from any point in this country to the seaboard, thence across the Atlantic, and thence to any point in Germany, while the parcel in the former case can be about only one-fourth of the permissible size in the latter. It is no wonder that this new experiment with one of the leading European countries is popular, nor that it has precipitated the following two questions in the public mind—namely: (1) Why should not the same plan be extended to Great Britain, France, and other countries with which our commerce is important, and (2) why is our own nation still deprived of a domestic parcels post?

It is not difficult to understand with what special interests lies the answer to both these questions. The express companies naturally do not care for the general advantages to the community which would result from increased commerce through such postal enterprise, and they are exceedingly apprehensive lest the popular gain in reduced cost should interfere with their present rates and profits. Their strenuous opposition, however—of which our New York correspondent has several times spoken—to the arrangement with Germany only evinces their realization of the argumentative value of that experiment. Its merits will thus be brought out into clearer light by that opposition, and through this example the demand will be strengthened for the extension of the same principle not only to other countries of the first rank but to our own domestic needs.

The time has come for our postal authorities to adopt an advanced policy respecting this subject. The efficient machinery of the postoffice, reaching every nook and corner of the land, furnishes the most practicable basis on which to organize a parcels exchange which shall be genuinely national and likewise international in scope. Moreover, if the forward step which has now been taken is not maintained, in the face of corporate opposition, and followed out to other logical results, popular blame will attach not so much to the private interests arrayed against this advance as to the public authorities charged with the interests of the people.

BASEBALL ROWS OF 1899.

THE TRIBUNE printed yesterday the following condensed account of the more disgraceful of the many rows witnessed by spectators of baseball games played during the season which has just closed:

May 2—Row at the Pittsburg-St. Louis game. Boyerman was put out of the game, O'Connor was taken off the field by the police, and the crowd chased Umpires Burns and Smith.

May 19—Umpire Burns put Gleason out of the game at St. Louis. Gleason's protest was so strong Burns forfeited the game to St. Louis.

June 1—Row on the grounds at Washington.

June 16—After a long wrangle and continued rowing on the field at New York Umpire Burns forfeited the game to Brooklyn.

June 27—Rowdy action of players caused the crowd at Pittsburg game to mob Umpire McGarr.

June 16—Clarke and Childs fought on the field at Louisville.

July 18—Corcoran slugged McGraw at Baltimore after being first attacked, and his action started a riot.

July 26—Hawley, Tenney, and Duffy engaged in a game of fisticuffs at Cincinnati.

Aug. 16—Tebeau, McGraw, and La Chance fought at Baltimore.

Aug. 18—Riot at Baltimore game started by Donahue throwing a handful of dirt in Brodie's face.

Sept. 1—Childs and Alec Smith fought on the field at Louisville.

Sept. 7—Riots at St. Louis and Brooklyn.

Sept. 13—Clarke (Louisville) taken off Philadelphia grounds by police.

Sept. 16—Chicago players jerked Swartwood around the diamond because he called the game in the eighth inning on account of darkness.

Oct. 9.—Mercer assaulted Umpire Mannassau at Washington.

Oct. 14—Sheckard assaulted Umpire Hunt, refused to retire, and Hunt forfeited the game to Brooklyn.

For the multifarious minor acts of blackguardism and rowdyism of which the hired men of the club owners were guilty there is no room. It is sufficient to say that they, like the graver offenses mentioned above, did not wound the feelings or jar on the nerves of the proprietors of these baseball roughs. Those proprietors seem to have come to the conclusion that audiences like these ruffianly interludes. Apparently they do. The deterioration in the morale of the players has been followed by a deterioration in that of the spectators. The latter relish the obscene profanity and the slugging exploits of the hulking brutes of the baseball field. So it has come about that the audience at one of these baseball games compares unfavorably with that of a prize-fight or with the crowds that throng pool-rooms and gaming-houses.

Therefore it is vain to hope for the redemption of baseball. It is irretrievably rotten. "All the perfumes of Arabia" cannot sweeten it. The managers do not want to work a reformation. They could not if they would, because the processes of decay have gone too far. Baseball can no more be made respectable than can the cockpit. It can no more be restored to popular favor than can roller-skating. But professional baseball will continue to obtrude its offensive presence as long as there is money in it for the men who control what is called the "National league." While enough people of the baser sort fill the benches to view a rowdy pastime the "National league" will continue to supply the brutal players and the trembling umpire.

The pretense of club competition might as well be given up. It is not what attracts audiences. Rivalry is a farce when Boston draws on New York, St. Louis on Cleveland, and Brooklyn borrows or buys what players it needs from some other club. There was a time when Chicagoans went to see the games of the Chicago club because they had a feeling of proprietorship in that organization. That day is over. Men do not go to see games out of local pride, nor do they go to see fine playing. They go to listen to the language of the slums and to witness the horseplay and brutalities of the players or performers. When these have lost their attractions professional baseball will disappear.

THE CANADIANS WILL COME.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier deplores the fact that there are a hundred thousand Canadians in Chicago—this is an exaggerated figure—and a million in the United States. He can understand why there should be emigration from overcrowded and overburdened Europe, but "there is no reason whatever why such a country as Canada should not give food and shelter to every one of her own sons." This Canadian emigration is, says the Premier, "a fact that must be put a stop to." But it is not easy to "put a stop" to a fact, or to "dispute" a fact, or to "refute" a fact, or to "controvert" a fact. The use of any of these expressions is a solecism.

Canada is able to give food and shelter to a greater number of people than it does. There are arable and pasture lands to be taken up. There are rich mines which await development. It is not surprising that stay-at-home Canadians should be grieved or irritated by the constant migration to the States of young, enterprising sons of the Dominion. But when Sir Wilfrid talks of putting a stop to that southward movement of both English and French speaking Canadians, he is proposing to fight the stars in their courses.

The attraction of the larger body is and will continue to be more powerful than that of the smaller body. Villages and towns will draw people from the farms and cities will draw them from the towns. There are more opportunities for earning a living in the city than on the farm. There are more openings for young men in the United States than in its small neighbor, the Dominion. The French-Canadian can get a farm in Quebec more easily than in the United States, but that is about all he can get there more easily. The United States offers employment in mills and factories, and as he prefers that work he comes to this country. There are not places in Canada for all the young men who wish to engage in mercantile and business pursuits or to earn a livelihood in the learned professions. So they come here, where their chances are much better. The movement of the Canadians to the United States is as inevitable as the movement of New-Englanders to the West. It will not end until the republic ceases to hold out superior advantages or until the Canadians become as sluggish and unprogressive as Mexicans, who do not emigrate.

TRADE UNION INSURANCE.

The article in the current Outlook, by Charles B. Spahr, one of its editors, on "The Trade Union Movement in Chicago," is thoroughly readable, although it hardly justifies its title. Instead of putting its reader in possession of the history, strength, and aims of the trade unions of this city, it devotes considerable space to rather gossipy quotations from "pure and simple" trade unionists, on the one hand, and Socialists on the other, concerning each other, and makes its leading feature a statement of the insurance features of the International Cigarmakers' union, whose secretary happens to have his office in Chicago. This poverty in accurate description of the local labor movement, however, should, perhaps, be charged to the general lack of definite and accessible information on the subject. The lack is a challenge to some person of requisite leisure and sympathy to undertake the work of careful portrayal.

Mr. Spahr's statement of the insurance features of the Cigarmakers' union is highly interesting. This union has for many years been one of the strongest and best administered in the country. It publishes a journal, which all members receive, and through which, by the use of the initiative and the referendum, nearly all union business is done. Conventions occur only once in five years and are likely soon to be dispensed with altogether. Mr. George W. Perkins has been for a long time President of the union. He receives a salary of $30 per week, handles finances amounting to half a million dollars a year, confines his attention exclusively to his official duties, and is not only a man of irreproachable character, but one of the ablest officials in the trade union world.

The peculiar strength of this union has come from high dues and correspondingly ample insurance features. Annual dues and assessments together amount to $17 per member. Of this sum, approximately, $1 goes for strike funds, $4 for salaries, halls, postage, publication, and sundries, $1 for the union label agitation, and the remaining $11 for various insurance benefits.

The death benefits paid amount to about $70,000 annually, and vary in individual instances from $200 to $550, according to the length of the decedent's membership. The sick benefits reach $110,000 a year. After the first week of sickness—provided this be not due to "intemperance or immoral conduct"—$5 per week is paid for not to exceed thirteen weeks. Friendly visitation and general loyalty to the interests of the union furnish a peculiar safeguard against abuses in the case of this benefit. About $30,000 a year is loaned to members to enable them to travel in search of work, the amount being gradually repaid from their weekly wages. The out-of-work benefits have, in this decade, come to be the heaviest of all. The stipend in this case is $3 per week. It is suspended, however, in summer and is so interrupted at other times that it cannot continue for more than eighteen weeks in a year. Since this form of insurance was started in 1890, it has greatly increased, owing to the hard times. The total payments mounted from $17,000 in 1892 to $174,000 in 1894, and after remaining at about the latter figure during the next two years fell to $117,000 in 1897. Notwithstanding these demands, however, the treasury of the union came through the depression with $177,000 in hand.

These various benefits held the members together and so helped sustain wages during the hard times. The chief cause of apprehension now is the trust movement. The cigaret trade has already passed into the combination stage and is without union labor. Quoting a union carpenter, Mr. Spahr suggests that if a trust should obtain control of the cigarmaking business and undertake to suppress the union, it might perhaps be checkmated by the union itself setting up in business, using for that purpose its reserve funds.

Mr. Spahr closes his interesting article by calling attention to the training in democracy which trade unionism, under proper restraints from within and without, involves.

WITH an array of hyphenated Generals and Colonels never before equaled Great Britain calmly awaits the Boer onset.

WE infer from Sir Wilfrid Laurier's remarks when in Chicago that if the mother country finds it necessary to call on Canada for a few regiments to aid in the work of pacifying the Boers they can be raised without resorting to a draft.

THE latest estimate of the cost of a subway uniting the North and South Side boulevard systems is only $1,500,000. This is not nearly as steep as the approaches would be.

AFTER the reviewers have quite finished their labors there will remain merely the work of collecting the taxes.

MAYOR HARRISON could make one move in the right direction by moving a few of his recent appointees out of office.

AS TO General Funston's intimation that he is ready to go back to the Philippines the people are rising unanimously to second the motion. But they would like to lionize him a little first.

THE cornering of the poultry market is something that cannot be done quietly if the chickens have any voice in the matter.

A CABLE strand is a little thing, but it can work a tremendous amount of mischief when it turns itself loose.

IT must not be inferred, however, that the city can secure without expense the paving of all its down-town streets with asphalt by the simple expedient of waiting for the property holders to become sufficiently disgusted with granite and cedar blocks.

NUMEROUS poems have been addressed to Miss Viola Allen. A play has been written around her. It only remains now for somebody to write a book to fit her, and this is about to be done.

THE value of a boy's leg has been established by a jury at the comfortable figure of $21,000, the credit for his wooden legs making no appreciable difference in the net result.

IF Candidate John R. McLean is making the "boast" that the Republican majority will be "kept below 50,000" at the coming election in Ohio he is trying to lead the Republicans into the valley of overconfidence, where he can get at them by means of a suitably arranged avalanche.

THE action of the Treasury department in anticipating the payment of interest on the public debt will strike Chairman Jones as another deep-laid plot against the prosperity of the American people.

THE turning down of David B. Hill has some of the features of a continuous performance.

IT is all right for young women to arm themselves with rifles as a protection against the ubiquitous footpad if they are expert in the use of the weapons, but a hatpin or a quintet of sharp finger nails can be brought into action much quicker.

IT must be understood clearly that the train robbery of last week took place considerably beyond the city limits of Chicago.

THE three triplets baptized at St. Cecilia's Church yesterday bear the names of George Dewey, Carter H. Harrison, and Helen. Why the "Gould" was omitted from the name of the infant girl has not been explained.

OSTENSIBLY the street car companies may bear the expense of lowering the river tunnels, but the people will pay it eventually.

IF the people who have cheered Admiral Schley whenever he has appeared in public will contribute a few cents each to the Schley home fund it will not take long to raise all the money needed.

PERSONALS.

When the Prince of Wales visits the highlands he wears kilts.

Ibsen has declared his intention of settling in Sweden, near Kulien, in Schonen, a region which he greatly admires.

Although 77 years of age, John A. Peters is still performing his duties as Chief Justice of the Maine Supreme Court.

Kipling's poem, "The Old Issue," urging England to go to war, was published in the London Times on Sept. 29, as if copyrighted. But the author wrote at once to say that he did not wish to copyright it in England. Like the "Recessional," he desired it to be open to unrestricted reproduction.

The Norwegian composer, Edvard Grieg, having been invited by Colonne to conduct a concert in Paris this month, replied, thanking him for the offer, but declaring that it was impossible for him to accept at the present time, because, like every other foreigner, he was indignant at the disregard for justice shown by France in the Dreyfus affair.

The camera, which never lies, has been making fair game of royalty at Bernstorff. During the Czar's visit a photographer was called to the castle. Without saying anything he provided himself with a biograph apparatus, which he used not when the party was grouped for the official portrait, but during the much livelier preliminaries. The result is that all Copenhagen is nightly delighted with a picture of the Czar, arm-in-arm with a friend, coming helter-skelter down the castle steps, while one of the young Princesses, regardless of all the assembled majesty, snatches his hat from Prince Waldemar's respectable head.

POKER CHIPS.

Americans use 250,000,000 poker chips annually.—Philadelphia Record.

When you are ahead of the game—before it opens.—Berlin (Md.) Herald.

"If anybody calls——" remarked Bluffem, as he raised the ante on a four flush, "if anybody calls, say I'm out."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A Russian electrician announces the discovery that will greatly interest poker-players. He says he can restore sight to the blind.—San Francisco Call.

One of the hotest poker games on record was the one where the "boy stood on the burning deck" and "called" his father.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

Tommy—"Grandpa, are kings and queens always good?" Grandpa—"Not always, my boy; not when there are aces out against them."—Brooklyn Life.

Tenderfoot—"Is there any big game around here?" Native—"There used ter be, but now yer can't find nuthin' but penny ante."—San Francisco Examiner.

Sporty Tourist—"Is there any chance to get into a godd poker game here?" Native—"Wal, stranger, I reckon ye'll find it easier gettin' into 'em than gittin' out of 'em."—New York Journal.

Wifey—"What makes you stay at the office so late at nights? Do you gain anything by it?" Hubby—"No; but I have several times come—er—within an ace of gaining something."—Philadelphia Record.

Illustrations by Photograph.

In artistic circles of late some concern has been occasioned by the increasing favor which photography is finding among the conductors of illustrated magazines. Black-and-white draftsmen fear that the camera is going to tell prejudicially against their calling. That may be true of the craftsmen whose skill is below the average; but inquiries have elicited the fact that the demand for good and original black-and-white work is greater now than ever it was. At the same time photography is daily playing a more prominent part in the production of popular magazines, one reason therefor being that every other man is an amateur taker of "sun pictures," and is naturally interested in the productions of his fellows, professional or otherwise.—London Mail.

Overheard in Boston.

"George Henry Tomlinson, you come right in the house. You mustn't think of fighting with that naughty Baxter boy."

"Why not, ma?"

"Because his father is a rank imperialist and you are sure to be whipped."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Try This!

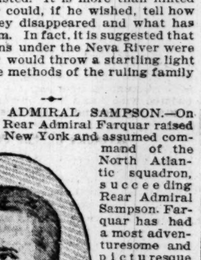
How many Cabinet offices are there? Name the present incumbent of each. Answer at once. How many can do so?—Oakland (Ill.) Messenger.

WHO'S WHO AND WHAT'S WHAT.

WHAT THE ENGLISH FEAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.—Fear is expressed in London that Baden-Powell and his little force of 600 men have been attacked by the Boers at Mafeking and that they have been made the victims of a second Isandlwhana. The battle of Isandlwhana, fought between the British and the Zulus on Jan. 22, 1879, is one of the most memorable in the history of Great Britain in south Africa. General Lord Chelmsford, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces, with a force of 700 English regulars and 600 native troops, was attacked by a great army of Zulus, estimated at 30,000 men, in a gorge in the hills, and, after fighting all day, was defeated with terrible loss. The English force was killed almost to a man, only nine escaping to tell the story. The Zulus made little use of their guns, depending almost altogether on their numbers. They rushed in, facing a terrific fire, and butchered the soldiers, one after the other, with their short-handled spears.

General Lord Chelmsford.

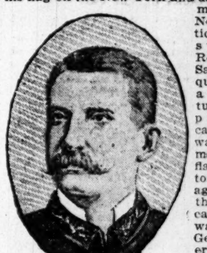
CHARTERED COMPANY IN SOUTH AFRICA.—Partisans of the Boers in south Africa profess to see, behind the present war policy of the British government, the crafty hand of the British South African company, of which the Duke of Abercorn is President and the Duke of Fife, son-in-law of Queen Victoria, Vice President. Of course Cecil Rhodes, the Colossus of south Africa, is the ruling spirit in this great corporation, which has a capital stock of $20,000,000, and includes among its shareholders many of the most prominent names in the English nobility. Boer partisans point to the admission on the stand of Alfred Belt, one of the directors of the company, that he had advanced $1,000,000 towards the fitting out of the Jameson raiders, and ask, in view of this fact, how it can be doubted that the plotters and planners of the company, with their unlimited capital and influence, are responsible for the present war.



Duke of Abercorn.

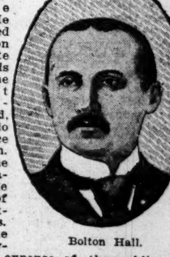
GHASTLY TALE FROM RUSSIA.—From Russia, by way of Germany, comes a tale reflecting on the humanity of the Czar. It will be remembered that when the late Grand Duke George, heir to the Russian throne, died, he left behind him a widow and a little child. The woman was not of royal birth, and the Grand Duke was not allowed to marry her until it became apparent that he would not live to sit on the throne of the Romanoffs. Now comes the story that this left-hand Duchess and her baby have disappeared as completely as if they had never existed. It is more than hinted that the Czar could, if he wished, tell how and where they disappeared and what has become of them. In fact, it is suggested that if the dungeons under the Neva River were searched they would throw a startling light on some of the methods of the ruling family of Russia.

SUCCEEDS ADMIRAL SAMPSON.—On Saturday last Rear Admiral Farquar raised his flag on the New York and assumed command of the North Atlantic squadron, succeeding Rear Admiral Sampson. Farquar has had a most adventuresome and picturesque career. He was in command of the flagship Trenton ten years ago, when three American men-of-war and three German cruisers were driven ashore in the great hurricane at Samoa. The Trenton, thanks to Farquar's fine seamanship, was the only one of the wrecked vessels to come through the awful day without the loss of a man. It was Farquar who cheered the men on the other vessels by calling the band of the Trenton to play "The Star Spangled Banner," its shrill strains rising even above the roar of the wind and inspiring every one in the doomed fleet to his highest efforts. It was Farquar who again revived the drooping spirits of the sailors by calling on them to give three cheers for the crew of the English ship Calliope when it steamed out to open sea in the face of the gale.



Rear Admiral Farquar.

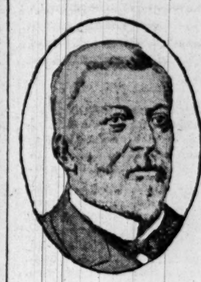
REFORMER WHO PRACTICES WHAT HE PREACHES.—Bolton Hall, the lawyer and reformer of New York, has recently done two remarkable things. He has declined a nomination as Surrogate because, in his opinion, the law, as at present administered, does not do even justice to all men. The law, he says, is a machine for the production of costs and attorney fees. It is a game played by lawyers at the expense of the public. He takes his part in the game for the sake of an income, but he has no wish to spend his time in umpiring it. Many years ago Bolton Hall was a member of a firm which failed with unsecured liabilities of $280,000. Recently he made application as a bankrupt to have these old claims set aside. Since the application was filed he has come into possession of a large property through the will of his father, the Rev. John Hall. Accordingly he has withdrawn his petition to be declared a bankrupt and has settled all the old claims against him.



Bolton Hall.

MANY "JAPS" COMING TO THIS COUNTRY.—A new problem is pressing for solution on the Pacific coast. It promises to become even more serious than the "Chinese question." According to the census of 1890 there were at that time 2,039 "Japs" in the United States. Since then the immigration has steadily increased until the total number of Japanese who came to the United States in the fiscal year 1899 was 3,395. Today, according to the estimate of the Japanese Consul at San Francisco, there are no less than 20,000 "Japs" in this country, most of them on the Pacific coast. H. H. North, Commissioner of Immigration at San Francisco, says that they are even less liked than the Chinese. They are physically inferior, less clean in person, more turbulent and quarrelsome, and work for less money than the celestials. "Japs" have worked on the coast as farm laborers for as little as 40 cents a day, which is less than half the current rates for even Chinese labor. Under the treaty recently made with Japan its citizens in this country have exactly the same rights as the subjects of any other foreign nation, and it is doubtful, under the circumstances, if it is possible, even if thought desirable, to do anything officially to discourage their coming.

TO NEUTRALIZE ALSACE-LORRAINE.—Word comes from Paris that M. Constans, the French Ambassador to Turkey, has arranged with the German Ambassador at the court of the Sultan a plan for a new eutralization of Alsace-Lorraine. The story, while improbable, is gravely discussed in France, and M. Constans, it is pointed out, is shortly to leave Constantinople, thus giving rise to the report that he was sent to Turkey to perform a secret and important mission. M. Constans has had a long and exciting public career. He has been a member of several Cabinets and served for years in the House of Deputies and afterwards in the Senate. While a member of the Cabinet in 1892 M. Constans one day lost his temper while listening to an abusive speech in the Chamber, and, when the offending Deputy left, attacked him and beat him severely. This affray precipitated a free fight in the Chamber, which lasted for two hours, and M. Constans was made the subject of a judicial inquiry.



M. Constans.

PLAYING BASEBALL AROUND THE WORLD.—Surgeon Spear of the New York, who broke his arm while pitching in a baseball game at Newport News, served all through the war with Spain on Admiral Sampson's flagship without a scratch. His injury while playing the national game on land calls attention to the fact that the navies of the United States and England act, in a certain sense, as missionaries for the introduction of athletic sports in out-of-the-way corners of the earth. Whenever enough men from a man of war can get shore leave, no matter in what foreign port they may be lying, there are almost certain to start a ball game. In the English navy cricket is even played on board ship, and is also a favorite amusement on the big P. and O. liners running from English ports to the Orient.

Surgeon Raymond Spear.

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.

Harvard has a brass band and a rifle club.

Bryn Mawr offers a course in law to young women.

Two-thirds of the Yale freshmen are church members.

Dr. Ernest G. Sihler is writing a history of New York University.

Free evening drawing schools are maintained by the City of Boston.

Amherst has a course in modern governments and their administration.

Only seven of the 101 freshmen at the Connecticut Wesleyan College are women.

Westminster College has been established by Presbyterians as a part of Cambridge University.

Only three colleges were represented at the meeting of the Intercollegiate Tennis association.

The Wagner club, formed at Wellesley to study the composer's work, has a membership of 200.

Vienna will soon celebrate the five hundredth anniversary of the foundation of its medical school.

Boston University students protest against the suspension of five sophomores who took part in a cane rush.

The freshmen class at Vassar is so large that the campus will not hold it, and all of the available cottages are crowded.

Instruction in old and middle Irish has been given at Harvard for three years, and there will be an additional course this year in early Welsh.

The opening of the school year has been attended by few reports of hazing, the barbarous method of welcoming freshmen that long prevailed in many leading colleges and universities.

A number of young men returned to Yale the other day who have spent their summer vacation acting as motormen on the New Haven street railways. They are poor men who are helping themselves through college.

Harvard has three new buildings to boast of this year. They are the Phillips Brooks House, which is to be the home of the religious societies of the university; Randall Hall, the new eating place, and Russell Hall, a new dormitory.

The inauguration of Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler as President of the University of California will take place on Oct. 25. Presidents Daniel C. Gilman of Johns Hopkins and David Starr Jordan of Stanford University are expected to be present and deliver addresses.

One of the most important of the new courses established at the University of Pennsylvania this year is that in commerce, diplomacy, and international law. It is a special two years course and is designed to prepare students for the diplomatic and consular service and for the conduct of international commercial relations.

New Mauser Pistol.

"The new Mauser pistol, with which our cavalry is about to be armed, is a horrible-looking piece of machinery," said an esthetic New Orleans sportsman yesterday. "It doesn't resemble a firearm at all, but looks like some strange scientific instrument such as one might see in a laboratory. Imagine a cigar box, lengthened in black, with a handle at one end and a short tube at the other, and there you have it! The box contains the mechanism and the tube spouts bullets. The cavalryman of the past was a dashing figure. He wore a steel cuirass and a helmet with nodding plumes, and while he carried a brace of pistols in his holsters his real weapon was his trusty saber. Do you remember the splendid fellows who are galloping past Napoleon in Meissonnier's '1807'? Since then science has gradually sucked all the poetry out of war, and the Mauser pistol is the last work of brutal utilitarianism. The cavalryman of the future will carry nothing but a small black walnut box, and will closely resemble a surgeon going out to operate for appendicitis. When he gets to the right spot, designated by the engineer corps, he will dismount, open the box, take out his hideous Mauser machine, hook the case to one end, so as to form a shoulder rest, spray a few quarts of projectiles in a given direction, and go home again to rest after the fatigue of the fray. If the calculations of the rangefinder are all right his bullets perforate somebody a mile away. That will be war à la mode. In some respects it

ATTACKED BY DE COSTA.

MINISTER'S RESIGNATION FROM EPISCOPAL MINISTRY MADE PUBLIC.

New York Divine Pointedly Condemns the Administration of the Church and Declares That Departures Have Been Taken Which Cannot Be Countenanced by Believers in the Bible — Open Criticism of Bishop Potter's Policies.

So-called "higher criticism" and the administration of the Episcopal Church are bitterly attacked in the letter to Bishop Potter accompanying the resignation from the ministry of Dr. B. F. De Costa, formerly pastor of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, in New York. Dr. De Costa was one of the most determined opponents of Dr. Briggs, and his resignation, as is indirectly told in his letter, of which THE TRIBUNE is in receipt, was prompted by the ordination of that divine, which carried with it, Dr. De Costa avers, an indorsement of Dr. Briggs' theories. The letter by which Dr. De Costa severed his connection with the Episcopal ministry follows in full:

New York, Oct. 7, 1899.—The Rt.-Rev. Henry Codman Potter, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Diocese of New York—Dear Sir: I hereby respectfully resign the office of presbyter.

It is proper for me to give some reason for this course, which, at the end of long years of service, is adopted deliberately and in the fear of God. I must now, however, confine myself to a few points. In what I have to say at this time I desire to speak with entire plainness, as well as with kindness and respect; while, to avoid possible misapprehension, I would add that I do not resign on account of any personal grievance. I cannot reconcile my convictions with the present condition of the Episcopal Church, which, contrary to its own principles, has been drawn into the adoption of a policy of toleration towards a school of theology and biblical criticism which, in my judgment, is hostile to revealed truth.

Your own attitude in relation to the subject forms, of course, a subsidiary consideration. I may observe, however, that I do not see that you have opposed the system to which I refer. Further, permit me to say, respectfully, that I do not find that you have been "ready, with all faithful diligence, to banish and drive away from the church all erroneous and strange doctrine contrary to God's word," while much less have you seemed inclined "both privately and openly to call upon and encourage others to the same."

Criticism of Bishop.

On the contrary, I think, the testimony proves that you have discouraged and baffled men inclined to take such action. I do not, however, undertake to impugn your motives, or charge upon you the "lamentable ignorance" and "deliberate malice" which, some time since, in the public press, you attributed to men by no means your inferiors either in learning or charity.

I desire, nevertheless, to indicate that, as I view the subject, you have acted with and defended those who have struck at the scriptures of the Old and New Testament as the plenarily inspired and infallible word of God. You have thus championed a revolution hostile to every evangelical body in the land. You have done this, I think, by accepting, as admissible and worthy of toleration, a system of interpretation which undermines creeds, orders, and sacraments, leaving the most sacred interests of believers of every name without the support of the unerring word upon which, hitherto, they have been grounded. The progress of doubt during the last few years is most notable.

If Newman had lived in our day he would hardly have been able to write that beautiful eulogy of the Bible in which he says of the Englishman that, "it is the representative of his best moments," and that "all that there has been about him of soft, and gentle, and pure, and penitent, and good speaks to him forever out of his English Bible. It is his sacred thing which doubt has never dimmed and controversy never soiled." Even in Episcopal seminaries the inerrancy of holy scripture is boldly and systematically denied.

Doubt as to Scriptures.

You, Right Reverend Sir, have entered the field at a crucial hour, plainly declaring that the system of denial or negation embodied in the "higher criticism" forms an allowable method of interpretation, and that the acceptance of the methods and its conclusions does not disqualify candidates for the ministry.

You have, therefore, deliberately received into the denomination, and you have approved as proper teachers for the people, men who declare that the scriptures are errant and do not form an infallible guide, abounding in myths, fables, scientific and historical errors. Men of this kind plainly declare that what, hitherto, we have called the Bible is not the Bible, and that the real Bible lies buried underneath the rubbish of ages, waiting to be recovered.

The long catalogue of errors credited by so-called "higher criticism" to holy scripture may or may not, in your estimation, appear as trifles. That, however, has nothing to do with the present issue, but the system that you vouch for, as within the liberty of clergymen, leaves, in my judgment, no sufficient authority for the Christian religion. We are plainly told that "the prevalent dogmatic theories of the inspiration and infallibility of the Bible have been undermined in the entire range of Biblical study, and it is a question in many minds whether they can ever be so reconstructed as to give satisfaction to Christian scholars."

New Standard Adopted.

The party you represent has taken possession of the church, and adopted a new standard of qualification for the ministry. Heretofore an attempt has been made to maintain at least an appearance of respect for orthodox rules of interpretation, and a class of critics has allowed that those parts of the Bible that clearly relate to faith and morals were inspired and authoritative. But the school of "higher criticism" now does not make even this poor distinction. On the contrary, it is taking away the props of both faith and morals.

I cannot affirm that you agree with the details of this system, but it is plain that you deem its teachers fit persons for the ministry. The system cannot be employed and repudiated at the same time. This decision revises the standard of qualification, and, in the future, men cannot prescribe a higher standard. The minimum is the maximum. I submit that you have degraded the qualifications, and arranged the terms of admission in accordance with a scale that now affords gratification to enemies of Christianity. The worst is that the church approves your course. Future candidates may openly deride the story of Pentecost, as the world has understood it from the time of the Apostles.

The former belief in the Bible is no longer required. Candidates of the school to which I refer will indeed continue to sign papers, agreeing to accept the Scriptures as the word of God, but such subscriptions, practically, will prove little better than perjury.

"Episcopalianism Set Adrift."

The phrase, "word of God," is now a phrase only; its meaning has been juggled away. Again, let me not be misunderstood. One standing by the Nileometer does not fancy that the instrument causes the rising of the Nile. No more can I think of you as the author of the tide now brimming and swirling in upon the Episcopal body. Without abating anything from your responsibility I must, with all due respect, think of you mainly as the exponent of an accomplished revolution. Episcopalianism has been set adrift. "Higher criticism" has struck every house in the land, and from all the States of the union there is coming a wild, unquenchable flood of opinion and sentiment that renders your position as an indicator still more significant.

You do not stand alone. You are upborne by the power of consecrated wealth. Your convention, which has just closed its session, is with you, having overwhelmingly vindicated your laisser faire standing committees by indorsing its dark acts. Your examiners give unqualified support. Thus far the case is diocesan, but venerable and saintly men like the Bishop of Minnesota, men of superior judgment and influence, applaud the wisdom and good sense" displayed in this phrase of your administration, while the criminal silence of other Bishops speaks louder than words.

The press, being creedless, is, for the most part, with you, and hails you as the exponent of incoming "liberal thought."

A fitting editorial in a prominent daily, describing present society as one that "has outlived the faith of dogma," claims that your position is "invincible." Humanly speaking, it is, indeed, secure. The masses of Episcopalians are with you. The suggestion that the House of Bishops might interfere with your policy, though once seemingly probable, now appears puerile. The House of Bishops, as a whole, is on your side. Practically, your voice is the voice of the church.

This is no personal or diocesan issue. It takes in the whole body. As one result, discipline seems to be practically dead. Indeed, how could it be otherwise when you, taking a fuller view of the situation, declare, in a charge, that the Episcopal Church now forms one of the congeries of interdependent branches of the Anglican communion that is without a head to think or a hand to act?

Fight for Bible Lost.

I can understand why the Bishop of western Texas is obliged to admit: "We know that the young men are not in the churches and the laboring classes are entirely alienated." The President of your Standing committee has just reported to convention that the youth of the denomination "deny any obligation to go to church. They go if they please, but if not, it makes no difference." Indeed, what have they to go for? To listen to the reading of what preachers pronounce myths and fables? Substantially, the battle for the Bible has been fought. The cause is lost, and now you can present no inducements for either youth or age "to go to church."

By a town-meeting process the Bible has been declared "literature." This new relation of your denomination to the Bible changes the relation of the denomination to other religious bodies, and never again can Episcopalians approach the Presbyterians, calling to union on the basis of a "common Bible." The real Bible, when you get it, must at least prove an uncommon Bible. Its exact character is not known. It is still to be recovered by a patent mining process from beneath the rubbish of the ages. Your church has lost its supposed grasp upon the essential factor in any plan of unification. The new Bible, when produced by a "critical acumen," will prove no more acceptable than the apostolic succession described in your "Third Triennial Charge," where you show how nimbly the apostolic current disregards "gaps in neglected order," and puts a broken line in authoritative connection with the apostles.

If all this is as easy as alleged, those denominations to which you will be obliged to offer the new Bible may prefer to put themselves in position, and, without the aid of obliging Episcopalians, allow the apostolic current to overleap the "break in the twisted wire" and "fly onwards on its swift enkindling errand" into their own receivers.

Attacks on the Faith.

All this is in harmony with private judgment, Episcopalians are proceeding logically in their work of destruction, and in accordance with reformation principles. Do not say that I am misinterpreting your theological opinions. I am not dealing with your opinions, but with the policy and action which rules the people. I accept the verdict. You register the revolution correctly, and, however certain Bishops and others may dissent, the revolution is a fact. Unless some swift counter revolution takes place this destructive work must go on to the end.

At this point I regret that it seems necessary to turn, and indicate that the long-studied scheme to inaugurate Arianism is substantially perfected. The windows of Episcopalianism are now opened, not towards Jerusalem and the fair forms of Catholic thought, the range, on the contrary, being down-hill, towards what is called the broad and coveted landscape of Deism and dissent. The distinguished rector of the leading parish in Brooklyn declares over his name that "it is probably true that 90 per cent of our Bishops believe and teach the views for which Bishop Colenso was deposed."

On the eve of Trinity Sunday last there appeared a public and open repudiation of the Holy Trinity, and your neglect, in another case, to allow a hearing under Canon II., Title 2, indicates that it would be idle to attempt any action in this or similar cases.

Proceedings against heresy are no longer to be tolerated, for if the guilty come to trial may not Bishops be brought to the bar?

The sense of culpability is general. Unbelief is in the air. Indeed, I must here call attention to the fact, as yet little noticed, that the worst of the prevailing skepticism does not appear in print, nor even in pubile addresses. Yet in private not a few of both clergy and laity openly repudiate the authority of Bible and creed, using no concealment.

Work of Destruction.

One prominent rector who stands high in the ranks of your supporters speaks of the New Testament as a bundle of left-over documents. Another has declared that the first three chapters of St. Matthew form simply a beautiful legend; while another even ridicules the apostles' creed. Important positions are held by men of this class, who remain in the pulpit to win present bread or accomplish ulterior ends. Such men are well known. They enjoy the favor of the body at large, and we must not measure the situation simply by the publication of an occasional volume, intended to mislead, it may be, and guard its author's position, or defiantly attack the faith. The thought comes often in the veiled forms favored by the Socinian school of Hoadley, in the last century, who then exhibited in the Church of England that system of "reserve" practiced by many in and out of the pulpit today.

Still, with all this precaution, the underlying hostility is by no means concealed. The perforated, honeycombed condition of Protestant Episcopalianism is indicated by agnostic phrase. We all know perfectly well that clergymen in your diocese are assaulting and riddling the faith, and openly circulating Socinian literature.

The skeptic is secure, and the revolution wins honor and applause; though it cannot be said of the system carefully sheltered in dioceses by the purple of the Episcopate, that "the scoffer observes a side of it that reduces his sneers to silence." In reality, it forms the bouleversement of Christianity.

Will Not Accept Result.

I have thus endeavored to point out the work of "higher criticism," for the reason that I wish to keep well up in the front the true state of the church, that no one may pretend that I leave the Episcopal ministry because you or any other person may disagree with my conception of truth. This revolutionary process in the denomination, possibly, was inevitable. I recognize, but do not accept, the result.

For years, in common with others, I have tried to stem the current, and, in the course of discussion, the temper of Episcopalians has been thoroughly tested. Evils have been pointed out, privately, to the Bishops, and the pessimistic reply of one, "Things will never be any better in your day or mine," may be accepted as the expression of nearly all.

Letters in my possession from some of your associates in office form instructive reading. For myself, recognizing the situation as I do, there is but one course; and, therefore, whatever other men, whom personally I esteem, may do, and however they may regard their obligation, mine seems clear. While no action on your part could lead me to go out, I recognize a condition that no one man, or any possible combination of men, can now successfully meet.

Episcopalianism, based on private judgment, is not only far overshadowed by doubt that will characterize the incoming twentieth century, but it is possessed by the unbelieving spirit. The storm is already here, but the Protestant Episcopal body has no anchors. Are not your people hastening to accomplish their evolution?

Few will be misled by the pompous diction of that Bishop, who, in his last charge, foretells great victories. Fewer still, allow me to say, with all kindness, will be persuaded by your own phraseology, where you speak of "the book" as "incomparable and precious," since it is commonly believed that many churchmen would not disdain such language if applied to the works of Shakspeare and Homer.

One can well anticipate the reply of men, who, with assumed indignation, deny that they refuse the Bible as the word of God, but discerning persons know the value of a phrase out of which the erstwhile faith, robustness, and honesty have departed. You are, of course, ready to affirm that this school now in power honors the word of God, and that the effort being made is one simply to "separate the chaff from the wheat," the false from the true. You would indeed place the Bible on a more "impregnable basis" than ever. No doubt it will be set upon the impregnable basis of Veda, Shasta, and Book of Mormon.

Your charge that "a modern fetishism which dishonored the Bible by claiming to be its elect guardian has shut it up these many years within the iron walls of a dreary literalism, robbing it thus alike of interest and of power." You have thus furnished a remarkable discovery. All along the people have regarded the Bible as a free book. It has stood the pride and glory of the nations, accredited with the uplifting of society and the advance of civilization and modern thought. No language has been found too superb in describing its work of emancipation and purification. Now, however, you assure us that we have been mistaken, and that, all the while, the Bible has been shut up within iron walls, robbed of interest and power.

Do you, Right Reverend Sir, suppose that the people of this land, who have organized Bible societies and carried them on at a large cost for many years, are sufficiently ignorant of the history and influence of the Bible to accept tamely this charge? Your language is astonishing. I deeply deplore the necessity which exists for saying this, yet you are winning laurels among infidels far and wide. Still you have Christian people, Catholic and Protestant alike, to reckon with in this attempt to charge an ignorant and degraded fetishism upon scholars and holy and enlightened men of every name, who, rejecting a carping, uncritical criticism, revere now as formerly "the Bible of our forefathers."

It is hardly to be supposed that one in your position is qualified to make this charge of "fetishism" and "intolerable ignorance." The particular kind of usefulness that higher criticism may aspire to is indicated by the language of one of your friends, the Bishop of Washington, who declares that under the influence of the "higher criticism" thousands have lost their faith in the old Testament as the inspired word of God; while "the faith of the multitudes is so shaken that even Sunday school children speak of the scriptures with an irreverent freedom that would have amazed the preceding generation."

This statement is sadly emphasized by the last annual Sunday school report, which shows that while your party has been engaged with plans to secure the ascendency and make the Bible acceptable with skeptics, no less than 1,250 Sunday school teachers have parted from their work. The youth recognize no more loyalty to Sunday school than church.

Of the influence of the whole scheme upon the body at large one may judge from the testimony of Dr. Paret, the Bishop of Maryland, who says: "The church in this country has almost lost the idea of aggressive work. Its missionary enthusiasm, if it ever had much, is now feeble." This is echoed by the church press.

Drawback to Religion.

One may, therefore, safely dismiss your statement, where you speak of what "a higher scholarship has done for us in our general plan for the advancement of goodness and good learning throughout the Christian world." It is, on the contrary, driving people away from the religion of Christ. It should, therefore, be borne in mind that the Episcopal body was not founded on this "higher criticism." However logically it may put in force private judgment, no logic will enable it to survive on this new system of biblical interpretation.

Furthermore, it might be remembered, with profit, that it was never designed to entertain any comparative religions; and the system you applaud can only degrade the Episcopal denomination to a plane where the maintenance of the simplest element of Christianity will prove impossible. As for your own diocese, the central and most important, when its actual state is known, it will be seen that it is rapidly approaching the condition of the bloodless heart. Spiritually, your strongest corporation is failing. The appearance of prosperity, as the statistics prove, is unreal.

As things are tending, far-sighted friends say that if the cathedral is ever finished it will prove the sarcophagus of Episcopalianism, the coffin of its creed. It is to be devoutly hoped that the policy with which you are identified may yet be paralyzed.

Writes with Regret.

I need not say that I write these words with much regret. I am not here, let it be understood, speaking against the Episcopal Church, but against its administration. I have always recognized the Church of England as the masterpiece among modern denominations. I can make the language of Newman my own where he says: "I recognize in the Anglican Church a time-honored institution of noble historical memories, a monument of ancient wisdom, a momentous arm of political strength, a great national organ, a source of vast popular advantage, and, to a certain point, a witness and teacher of religious truth." Moreover, I should desire to see it preserving whatever of truth and integrity it may possess, since no right-minded man can find any satisfaction in religious decay.

I should be glad to see it demonstrating essential superiority over other modern systems found around us; and I can only feel a profound concern when I view the course upon which the branch of the Anglican body in this land has now fully entered. Others are not simply concerned; but one of the most eminent of your Bishops, a wise, far-seeing man, says to me in his letter that he is "greatly alarmed."

One of your leading and most trusted periodicals comes to me while I write, saying, editorially, how serious is the situation, and how great the danger of the movement "which threatens to make patches and shreds of holy scripture and to reduce the faith of the church to an iridescent dream."

Attempt to Pervert.

I regret to view the successful attempt to pervert a time-honored institution, and to discredit noble historical memories associated with fealty to the Word of God, reducing ancient wisdom to "fetishism" and "intolerable ignorance." Today authority is gone. I can no longer declare that Episcopalians hold as formerly to the Bible. The idea of inerrancy is a "fetish." I cannot, on the prevailing theory, present a single text from Genesis to Revelation that carries any final authority; and, with the departure of inerrancy from the Written Word I lose the inerrant Word that was made Flesh; since, if one cannot depend upon written tradition, how can he accept any spoken tradition, coming down through various languages and peoples during a long course of ages?

You destroy the value of the church, since a body that cannot vouch for a written record cannot vouch for anything. That, I am sorry to say, is the case with the body you so fully represent. It is the case of the blind leading the blind.

In quoting Canon Gore, you say that the church "is not tied by any existing definition of inspiration," and that "we cannot make any exact clealm upon any one's belief in regard to inspiration, simply because we have no authoritative definition to bring upon him." Therefore, you will observe and confess "that what is heterodoxy today in one jurisdiction may tomorrow be pronounced by some other court in another to be orthodoxy," and that such a decision in the Episcopal Church "absolutely determines nothing."

"Deadly Stab" at System.

No more deadly stab has ever been aimed at the Protestant Episcopal system than this which you have given. You wrote even almost gayly, conscious of the fact that you were getting the better of the men who sought to defend the Bible, and the world recognizes what you have done. It is sad that the Episcopal body stands helpless in the midst of attack, but the saddest of all is that you give no sign that the situation is distasteful.

For myself, I cannot bow to the guidance of the "distinguished critics" whom you have set forth as teachers and examples for the faculties in Episcopal seminaries, masters in Israel—who now, side by side with the professional infidel, stand forth to lecture on the "Mistakes of Moses."

My sense of right would not support me in any such course; I retire from the field, convinced that I am no longer called to struggle with an overwhelming and rapidly increasing force. I cannot accept the revolution or drift with the tide.

Your school is indeed benevolent, and quite willing to tolerate Catholic faith, bestowing upon it from time to time nothing more severe than ignoble terms. But for myself I ask no favors. I will not remain where doubt commands a premium, and the belief in an infallible Bible enjoys simply the immunity granted to a fallible Koran. Therefore, however the issue may be regarded by some excellent brethren who have stood firmly by the Word of God, for myself I must be guided by the light that is given.

I may have been misled by my teachers and examiners, but I entered the Episcopal ministry with the distinct understanding that whatever theories individuals might hold with respect to inspiration, the scriptures themselves were inspired and inerrant. That was the view held by all so-called orthodox bodies.

By degrees, however, new views arose, shocking the Protestant sentiment at first, but afterwards making progress, until, finally, the present opinion took on form. The situation is therefore changed. The Episcopal body has relinquished the former belief and requirement, and the contract that I made is broken. I am free.

Full Faith in Christianity.

I have not, however, lost any faith in Christianity. My belief is brighter and fuller than ever before. I am an optimist, cheerful and hopeful, trusting in the ever-increasing good; and I leave the ranks of your ministry with charity for all, and especially for highly respected brethren still accepting illusions by which I was once enthralled.

In closing, while wishing you personal prosperity and happiness, allow me to express the hope that the eyes of your soul may yet be opened to see the real character of the work which has secured the influence and support of the Episcopal body; and that, by the divine blessing upon the labors of earnest and upright men, Episcopalians may finally be brought to realize the splendid realities of the Catholic faith mirrored in the divine world.

Committing my future to God and to the holy angels,

I remain very respectfully your obedient servant, B. F. DE COSTA.

STREET CAR MEN TO MEET.

Managers and Operators of Many Systems Will Hold Their Annual Conventions Beginning Tomorrow.

The members of the American Street Railway association will hold their eighteenth annual convention and exposition in Tattersall's beginning tomorrow, the first time they have held their convention in Chicago since 1883. The program combines the reading of papers on street railway topics, a large exhibit of street railway supplies and devices, sightseeing, and other amusements, and incidentally affords the visiting street railway men an opportunity to see the various systems, cable, overhead trolley, three rail, compressed air, and the antiquated horse in the city streets.

The Eastern delegation will arrive on a special train at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. The President of the association is Charles S. Sergeant, Second Vice President of the Boston Elevated railway company. He will deliver an address in the opening session, which will be opened at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. The paper of the day will be read by Charles T. Yerkes. Its title is "Investments in Street Railways: How Can They Be Made Secure and Remunerative?" There will be a reception for the delegates in the parlors of the Auditorium Hotel, beginning at 8 o'clock in the evening.

Two papers, "Maintenance of Car Equipment," by J. H. Vanderveer of the Brooklyn Heights railroad company, and "Modern Street Railway Shops; Their Design, Machinery, and Shop Practice," by Bayard L. Kilgour, electrical engineer Cincinnati Street railway company, will be read in the morning of the second day. At 1:30 o'clock the members will be taken for a trip down the drainage canal.

On Thursday the papers will be "Construction and Maintenance of Street Railway Track," by Edward Butts of the Metropolitan Street railway company of Kansas City, and "Train Service and Its Practical Application," by Ira A. McCormack, General Superintendent of the Brooklyn Heights railroad company. There will be a ride through the parks or a trip through the Stock-Yards in the afternoon, and in the evening a theater party, for which the entire lower floor has been engaged.

The last day will be devoted entirely to an inspection of the exhibits and in the evening a banquet will be given at the Auditorium. John M. Roach is in charge of the local Committee on Arrangements.

GUESTS GATHERING AT YALE.

Arrangements Progressing for Inauguration of President Arthur T. Hadley Next Wednesday.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—Many of Yale's invited guests are here for the inauguration of Arthur T. Hadley on Wednesday afternoon. Half a dozen Western college professors, who have attended the inaugurations at Wellesley and Amherst, will attend those at Brown and Yale before their return.

Lieutenant Governor Timothy L. Woodruff will represent New York State and the Chicago Alumni association will send several representatives.

Captain McBride of the football eleven is to be chief marshal at the torchlight procession of the undergraduate body in the evening after the inauguration.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Twitchell of Hartford, who delivered the funeral oration over the late E. G. Mason at Chicago, has been selected by the Yale corporation to administer the inauguration oath to President Hadley.

To Cure La Grippe in Two Days
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

"NEVERTHELESS, I'M STILL A DEMOCRAT."

—New York Herald.

WHY IRISH STAY AT HOME

SIR THOMAS LIPTON ACCOUNTS FOR DECREASE IN EMIGRATION.

Says Several Important Reasons Contribute to Make the Lot of the Irishman Better and More Contented—Land Act Works Well and Gives Each Tenant Hope of Acquiring Property of His Own—Dairy Work a Huge Industry.

New York, Oct. 15.—[Special.]—Sir Thomas Lipton, owner of the American cup challenger yacht Shamrock, in explaining why so few Irishmen are now coming to America, says:

"The volume of emigration from Ireland to the United States has undoubtedly fallen off greatly during the last few years. This is not by any means because the opportunities for the immigrants in America are fewer than formerly, for they are not. It is because the conditions of life in Ireland have become more favorable, especially for the classes which formed the greater part of the immigrants. The inducements for Irishmen to stay at home are greater than ever before. The Irish are no longer emigrants in the sense that they were a few years ago.

Causes of Recent Changes.

These changes have been brought about by three leading causes.

"First—The favorable working of the land acts.

"Second—The establishment of coöperative creameries in all parts of the country.

"Third—Better local government.

"Of the land acts, it is the operation of the land purchase clauses and those resulting in a general reduction of rent that have done the most good. The purchase of land by the government, which has been going on for ten years, and the renting of that land by the government directly to the farmer at reduced rates, has raised the prospects of the Irish people wonderfully. Rents have actually been reduced from 35 to 50 per cent.

"Moreover, any one who rents from the government has a prospect of absolutely owning the land within his lifetime, as the rents are terminable in thirty-five years. Renting is thus practically purchasing on the installment plan.

"The rents are judicial rents, fixed by commissioners appointed for that purpose, who travel all over Ireland, study the conditions and fix the rates as fairly as possible. This is doing wonders toward making the people contented, and keeping them at home to develop the resources of the island.

Dairy Industry Is Growing.

"In no one thing has there been such marked improvement during the last few years as in the dairy industry. This is due to the establishment of coöperative creameries over the whole island, especially in the southern part. The advance in the manufacture of butter has been most noticeable, and that is probably the most potent influence in stopping the flow of emigration to America. The young men and women are needed at home to do the work, and the returns now make it well worth their while to stay. The improvement in butter manufacture has affected both the quality of the product and the volume. The statistics for last year show an annual increase of $3,000,000 in revenue from dairy products.

"The improvement in local municipal government in Ireland has done much toward making the people contented and keeping them from emigrating. For the first time they are getting a good share in the local government of their country. This gives them an interest and a responsibility in their home life which have never before felt to such a degree. So far they have conducted their councils admirably, with great decorum and economy.

"The Irish people are experiencing the awakening of a hope that has quickened them to effort, and has made the Irishman of today a striking contrast to the Irishman of former years. The people now feel that the little they get goes into their pockets, and they have the assurance that it is going to stay there.

"At the present time there is more money in the savings banks of Ireland than ever before. The increase in savings has been nearly two-fold since 1893, and the percentage of increase is augmented annually.

"American prosperity is a good index to Irish prosperity. This is due chiefly to the money sent back to their home country by Irishmen here. When trade is good here it is good in Ireland, and any decline here is soon felt equally there."

IRON WORKERS ARE ON STRIKE.

Employes of Solomon Bros. Walk Out—Piano Workers Want More Pay—Meeting of Federation.

One hundred ironworkers in the shops of Solomon Bros. are on a strike. They say they have a grievance about payment of wages, and complain of the treatment accorded by the head of the firm to a committee of the men.

President Dold of the Piano and Organ Workers' union will commence work today to obtain the signatures of manufacturers to an agreement calling for a 25 per cent increase in wages and a decrease in working hours.

Eugene V. Debs will be in the city on Nov. 12, to deliver a lecture on "Labor and Liberty," at Twelfth Street Turner Hall.

At the regular meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor yesterday afternoon the federation refused to recognize the label of the Brewers and Maltsters' union on the ground that that union had played false with all labor organizations of the city.

The delegate from the mattressmakers announced that the strike at the Schultz & Hirsch factory had been settled.

Barney Cohn of the Cigarmakers' union was elected a member of the Executive board. James H. Payne of the Boxmakers and Sawyers' union was elected Organizer. The meeting was addressed by L. S. Oliver, President of the Martyrs' Memorial association, who eulogized the Anarchists.

GOOD THINGS TO EAT.

What they are depends mostly on the condition of the eater.

Most anything is good to eat if a man is properly, healthily hungry.

Every man is properly hungry at more or less distinct intervals if he is healthy.

Corned beef and cabbage taste better to a healthy, hungry man than terrapin and *pate de fois gras* to the jaded appetite of a dyspeptic. The enjoyment of eating depends on the condition of the stomach, liver, bowels, and kidneys. If these do not do their work properly there accumulates in them undigested, fermenting, putrid, blood poisoning matter. The appetite cannot be healthy till this is removed. A machine will not run if it is all clogged up with dirt. The stomach cannot appropriate food unless it is clean, and so healthy hunger cannot come. The stomach cannot be clean if the liver and bowels do not dispose of the food passed along to them. If poisonous, effete matter is allowed to accumulate and congest the liver and bowels more or less of it gets into the blood, and is carried all over the body. Is it any wonder that it makes you sick?

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is designed to correct all disorders of the digestive and blood-making system and to drive all impurities out of the blood itself. It restores lost appetite and vitality, builds healthy flesh and muscle, changes sickness to health, misery to happiness.

John A. Calloway, Esq., of No. 218 26th Street, Columbus, Ga., writes: "I had catarrh for four years and also liver and kidney trouble. In 1894 I was working at night and I broke out in lumps all over and when these left, the skin peeled off. My eyes were sunken and I had pimples and brown spots on my face. Now these are all gone, and I believe I am entirely well. I have a good appetite, but before I commenced taking your 'Golden Medical Discovery' I had no appetite at all. Now I am like a child—ready to eat at any time of the day or night."

HALL CLOCKS.

All people may not inherit handsome Hall Clocks, but it is their privilege to hand them down. The just pride, now so prevalent, in possessing what belonged to the grandmother or great-grandmother should suggest, beyond the mere present delight in owning good furniture, the pleasure in our power to give future generations. Men build up fortunes to leave behind them, why should they consider the household goods a matter of one lifetime?

The Tobey Furniture Company makes furniture worthy to be handed down and it has now produced a hall clock which it guarantees a perfect time piece within the reach of very moderate purses. The new Tobey movement with dead beat escapement, a maintaining power, polished brass weights and pendulum ball, white enameled dial, hand painted moon dial, a second hand, a calendar, hour and half hour gongs, set up in a Tobey hand made solid mahogany case, complete for $160.00.

You are respectfully bidden to visit our clock room and see this and numerous other achievements in that line. A new shipment of clocks and works has been added to the display, which includes movements with hour and half hour gongs, four gongs and an hour gong, five gongs and eight bells, nine gongs, and the tubular chime movement, enabling us to show a large and most complete collection of valuable clocks.

The assortment ranges in price from a plain mahogany colonial clock at $125.00 to a magnificent carved case at $810.00, with a good assortment at intermediate prices.

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NEWS OF THEATERS.

Attractions for the Week.

Academy—"A Man of Mystery."
Alhambra—Black Patti Troubadours.
Chicago Opera-House—Vaudeville.
Cyclorama—Battle of Manila.
Columbia—"His Excellency the Governor."
Dearborn—"In Mizzoura."
Grand Opera-House—"Cyrano de Bergerac."
Great Northern—"The Spider and Fly."
Haymarket—Vaudeville.
Hopkins'—"Beyond Siberia."
Howard's—"Diamond Dick."
Lyric—"The Choir Invisible."
McVicker's—"The Great Ruby."
Middleton's—Vaudeville.
Olympic—Vaudeville.
Power's—"The Profligate."
Sam T. Jack's—Burlesque.
Trocadero—Burlesque.

His Excellency the Governor.

A Farcical Romance in Three Acts by R. Marshall. Produced at the Columbia Theater by Charles Frohman's Company.

THE CAST.

His Excellency, Sir Montagu Martin, G. C. S. I.....Edwin Stevens
The Rt. Hon. Henry Carlton, M. P.....Edward See
Captain Charles Carew, A. D. C. on his Excellency's staff.....H. Reeves Smith
Mr. John Baverstock, private secretary, on his Excellency's staff.....Newton-Lindo
Captain Rivers of the Midland Fusiliers.....George Fauncefort
Major Kildare of the Midland Fusiliers.....Harry Guynette
A sentry.....Robert Schable
Groves.....Harold Vosburgh
A footman.....Edward M. Jacobs
A clerk.....Henry Carlton
Mrs. Wentworth Bolingbroke.....Ida Vernon
Ethel Carlton.....Grace Elliston
Stella de Gex.....Ethel Barrymore

"His Excellency the Governor," officially described, per program, as "a farcical romance," is the not uninteresting but scarcely engrossing chronicle of a midsummer's madness. The place of delirium—if so exciting a word may be applied to so mild a species of aberration—is an imaginary group of islands in the distant Indian Ocean. The mental upset is caused by the dust from the flowering of a kind of aloe which blooms but once a year, the powder which then falls from it having the power to inspire love in the heart of any whose person it touches.

Under ordinary circumstances imagination could supply the rest, but "His Excellency the Governor" is just enough different from the farce of average English and American setting to spoil calculations. By the measure of difference it gains in repute; where its conceit is strange it pleases. For its occasional novelties it is evident the thanks should go to the nativity and the training of its author Captain R. Marshall, a retired English army officer of the East Indian service. The premise savors quaintly of the Orient despite the fact that love bewitchments, accidental and arranged, natural and artificial, have entered into many another play. Much that appears to be technical of government service and considerable that seems to be satirical of conditions of the Anglican East has been introduced with ingenuity, sometimes with smartness. The result is that the farce is given the mask of being different from common varieties. Down at the bottom it isn't, but that doesn't greatly matter. The chances are it will please the Chicago public sufficiently to warrant its engagement of two weeks.

The farce, however, came to Chicago with a prestige which last night's performance showed to be unwarranted. It has been heralded as spontaneously bright and exuberantly witty—also innocent. Some of its lines are bright, but generally with a hardness inclined to the repellant; of wit there is little; of innocence none at all. Not that the farce deserves to be under the moral ban or is naughty enough to be sought after for the amusement supposed to be harbored under obliquity. "His Excellency the Governor" simply contains a number of questionable lines, pointedly emphasized last night, and two or three situations into which innuendo has been inserted at a cost of a good deal of pains. In this respect the last act is the worst offender of the three. Striking a medium between faults and virtues the not unfair conclusion is that "His Excellency" is a farce spun three acts on a slender thread, as often dull as enlivening, but altogether a gently stimulating dose, warranted not to nauseate.

It was easily swallowed by a Columbia Sunday night audience, partly, no doubt, because of the adequate manner in which the company presented it. If the farce contained a diversified assortment of flaws, the acting offered few. Trusting once more to advance declarations, it would follow that comment would be made therewith on the nature of the performance of Miss Ethel Barrymore as a leading woman. In fact, it is not to Miss Barrymore was altogether charming, and evinced more of the promise of coming position as an actress than she has ever before disclosed, but her part of Stella de Gex, an adventuress, was in no sense the leading feminine rôle. If the farce has one, which is open to question, it is that of Ethel Carlton taken by Miss Grace Elliston. Stella's share in the proceedings consists of her descent on the Governor, Sir Montagu Martin, at the inopportune moment when he is about to receive an official party, Henry Carlton, M. P., his sister and daughter, on his island. By dint of influence due to former Parisian acquaintance, recalled unwillingly by the now dignified Governor, she induces him to introduce her to his household and his guests as his cousin. Then comes the descent of the magic dust, the ensuing development bringing the M. P. himself to her feet, while the Governor, his aid-de-camp, and his secretary become joint and bitter rivals for the affections of the statesman's daughter. An alarm of a native uprising is introduced to permit of a dark scene, a barricade, and the usual complications of mistaken identity. In one moment of hubbub, when lights are suddenly turned on, it falls to Stella to point out, twice for good luck, that the gown she wears, "although white, is nevertheless a tea gown."

Miss Barrymore was too fresh and youthful in appearance to carry out the illusion of her supposed character. While the absence of maturity told sometimes against her, and while she often used her hands like an awkward, amateurish concert singer, she nevertheless deserved the hearty plaudits accorded her. She has never done anything better, and though not yet a leading woman, she has mounted a good bit up the ladder of reputation. She suffered last night from huskiness.

As the Governor, Edwin Stevens was sufficiently stiff about the backbone and satisfactorily foolish when he violated the rule of his bachelor household and fell in love. Grace Elliston was attractive enough to warrant the adoration of the trio. Newton-Lindo did an excellent piece of character acting as Baverstock, the forlorn secretary, having a part momentous in itself.

Battle of the Butterflies.

A comedy in four acts by Hermann Sudermann, presented at Powers' Theater by the Welb & Wachsner company.

Frau Hergentheim.....Hedwig Beringer
Elza, Laura, Rosl (Her daughters).....Elizabeth Bischof, Trude Lobe, Frieda Runge
Wilhelm Vogel.....Heinz Gordon
Winkelmann.....Theodor Pachtel
Max, his son.....Wilhelm Blumenau
Richard Kessler.....Albert Metzger
Dr. Kostinsky.....Julius Schmidt
A Clerk.....Carl Koenig

Another crowded house greeted the German company at Powers' last evening, and the "Battle of the Butterflies" again claimed the attention and won the approval it invariably enjoys when well presented. Although inferior in dramatic worth to either "Die Ehre" or "Heimath" ("Magda"), and possibly containing less of intense interest than does "Sodom's Ende," this comedy of intriguing butterflies surpasses both in interest and in skill of construction its author's latest creation, "Johannes," and possesses sufficient of the Sudermann excellencies to enable it to maintain a fixed place among the successful modern plays in the repertory of the German stage. Its plot claims and hold the interest of the auditor, there is much of good character drawing, and the scenes are arranged with admirable understanding of dramatic effectiveness and with no sacrificing of naturalness or probability.

The performance last night was a well balanced one without at any time rising to any startling degree of excellence. The Winkelmann of Herr Pachtel being intelligently conceived and carried out with good taste and rare discretion, lent much of satisfaction and enjoyment to the second and fourth acts, in which the gruff old merchant figures so prominently. The rôle of the good-natured Kessler also was in competent hands, Herr Metzer achieving satisfactory results with the grateful part. Fri. Runge's Rosl, although lacking somewhat in the joyousness which, when judiciously suggested, lends attractive lightness to the part, was at all times acceptable, and in the intoxication scene discovered commendable moderation. Frl. Lobe, who made her début here last evening, had little to do as Laura, but that little was done well, and gave promise of better yet to come. Herr Blumenau was entirely acceptable as Max; Frl. Bischof was a rather stiff Elsa, emphasizing if anything the inherent unsympathetic qualities of the part; and Frau Beringer was capital as the scheming Frau Hergentheim.

Next Sunday Schönthau and Kadelburg's "Goldfish" will be given.

In Mizzoura.

The Dearborn stock company presented "In Mizzoura" yesterday in a creditable manner. Ernest Hastings, now in his second week as the leading man of the organization, appeared in the rôle of Jim Redburn. Mr. Hastings never will be accused of trenching upon the domain of Nat Goodwin, but in his care, nevertheless, the delineation was one of manly strength. The touch absent was that of lightness, which would have shaded the drawing and relieved the tension of its seriousness. Mr. Hastings has played the part before, and for that reason was much more at home in his lines than were his companions. His performance, despite its unchanging level, was one of smoothness. Benjamin Johnson as Joe Vernon, W. D. Blakemore as Colonel Bollinger, Madge Carr Cook as Mrs. Vernon, and Julia Stewart as Kate Vernon aided Mr. Hastings intelligently in putting forward the comedy. The piece was excellently staged.

Beyond Siberia.

"Beyond Siberia," a dramatization of Ouida's "Moths," was received with much favor at Hopkins' yesterday. The piece, which, of course, is a melodrama, was plied by a company containing a large proportion of new people, and the performance was one of unusual merit. For once the players seemed to comprise a unified body, instead of a collection of individuals. The piece called for a full measure of ranting, but Robert Wayne, Alexander Gaden, and Harry Burkhardt, who had to divide the burden, employed the methods of repression whenever possible. Miss Hosmer, in the emotional rôle of Vera Herbert, was judged effective, and Jane Holley as Fuschia Leach, the insatiable American girl, was applauded delirously whenever she thrust Uncle Sam into affairs. The gallery was more than usually hostile to the villain and villainess, once halting stage action for more than a minute when they came upon the stage, catcalls, taunts, and shrill defiances being hurled down upon them.

The Spider and the Fly.

An old-time extravaganza, "The Spider and Fly," crowded the Great Northern yesterday. The piece is this time under the guidance of M. B. Leavitt. Effort has been made to bring it up to date by inserting new songs and jokes of a late model, but the ballets and the balance of book and music do not appear to have been changed. Georgia Putnam, Mabel Le Claire, Isabelle Underwood, Stella and Dollie Morrisey, and William Paspart were the chief supports of the structure. They succeeded in keeping it from tottering, though not without strenuous labor.

The Masonic Temple Roof Theater closed last night for the season.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

Hans and Lena.

FRAU GHERKEN was young and inexperienced of men and business, and her temper was fruitful soil for suspicion and jealousy. She was not pleased with the new arrangement of the store. She could not bear to think of Hans in the company of a strange woman day after day, and her pride was hurt that she had not been consulted in advance about the plan. When the merchant went home that night he found his wife in tears and no dinner prepared.

After much talk and more tears Frau Gherken recovered her good humor, and permitted Hans to kiss her forehead, after which it was agreed that Professor Van Brieden should come two days a week to give her music lessons. The professor was young and handsome and a great artist, and the days when he came to teach her music would not seem so lonely, and she might forget the horrid woman making change at the store.

One day Frau Gherkin went to the store and surprised her husband standing in the little cage with the cashier. Their heads were close together, because the young woman was helping him add a column of figures so he could check her daily cash account, but to the jealous wife the scene was proof that her husband no longer loved her. That night she charged him with planning to run away with his cashier, and they came near to a serious quarrel, for the patience of Hans was exhausted.

"Then you can elope with your professor," he replied, with some spirit and anger.

Hans remained a long time alone in the cozy little sitting-room of his home, thinking as hard as he could. At last he slapped his hands on his knees and laughed aloud.

"I will elope," he said to himself in a whisper. "I must cure Lena, she makes me so miserable. She shall have a lesson."

The young merchant closed and locked the door, and then he spent an hour composing a brief note. When it was finished he read it over several times and laughed softly. Then he went to the door and listened. There was no sound. His wife had gone out. He then placed the note on the center table, where it would be seen by any one who entered the room. The note read:

"Lena: You guessed my secret. I have eloped. Now you will be happy with your professor. HANS."

The little bronze clock on the mantle chimed 11 o'clock when Hans turned down the light and tiptoed out of the room. He stopped at the foot of the stairs and listened. No one was stirring in the house. Then he crept softly up to the door of his wife's room. The door was ajar, and he glanced inside. A lamp was burning on the table, but Frau Gherken was not there. He stood still and listened for a minute, and thought he heard her moving about the dining-room below, but the sound was not repeated. Then he stepped forward and turned up the light. A sheet of paper neatly folded lay on the table. With a trembling hand and sinking heart he snatched it up and read:

"Hans: I am gone. You do not love me, but I hope you will be happy now that I am out of the way. LENA."

Hans Gherken ran down the stairs and into the street like a man gone mad. He was just in time to see a cab turn the corner a block away. He ran after the vehicle as fast as he could, and caught sight of it in the next street. Love, fear, and jealous rage combined to send the hot blood flying through his veins and lend wings to his feet as he sped on after the cab. For five blocks the race was even, and then the heart of Hans bounded with joy as he discovered that he was gaining. Two blocks more and, panting and breathless, he made a flying leap and caught the reins from the hand of the cabman.

"Where is he? I'll strangle the wretch!" cried Hans, who believed that Lena and Professor von Brieden were in the cab. The cabman fought back and shouted for the police. A crowd gathered quickly, and two officers came and pulled the struggling men apart as a weeping woman leaped from the cab and threw her arms about the neck of Hans.

"O, Hans, Hans, come back to me!"

"Where is he?" cried the struggling husband.

"Where is she?" wailed Lena.

"I was foolish, Lena! Why did you leave me?"

"You are not trying to elope?"

"I swear I was only fooling. Where is she? O, Lena, Lena, you shall not leave me."

"Hans, Hans, how could you believe I would leave you?"

"Where is the professor?"

"I discharged him yesterday. He is not coming back."

"And you were not trying to elope?"

"No, Hans; I thought you had left me."

Hans and Lena went home together after he had settled with the cabman, and next day he discharged the cashier.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

COUPLE WHOSE MARRIAGE SURPRISES FRIENDS.

CHRISTIAN R. WALLECK.

MRS. MARGUERITE HEINLEIN WALLECK.

The announcement of the marriage of School Director Christian R. Walleck of 952 South California avenue to Miss Marguerite Heinlein, 60 Twenty-fifth street, formerly one of the cashiers in Philip Henrici's restaurant at 148 Monroe street, which took place in this city on Sept. 14, came as a big surprise to most of the friends of the bride and groom. Justice Sabath and a few other friends of the groom, however, were aware of his engagement and marriage. The wedding took place at the residence of the bride's mother and was witnessed by the immediate relatives of the bride.

The Bohemian colony in Chicago, in which the groom is well known, was excited over the news yesterday, and the marriage was the general topic of conversation. Mr. Walleck was considered a confirmed bachelor, as he had passed the age of 40. The bride is 25. Her mother is a widow. The family originally came from Bavaria. The groom has been a friend of the family for a number of years.

Mr. Walleck and his brother, William R., conduct a real estate business at 554 Blue Island avenue. While a member of the Thirty-ninth General Assembly he came into notice through a bill he introduced to tax bachelors, and which did not pass. In the Board of Education he gained considerable notoriety through a resolution to disqualify married women from teaching in the public schools. The resolution failed to pass. Mr. Walleck and his bride are at Butler, N. J. They contemplate a trip to Europe before returning to Chicago next January.

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NEW YORK PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Current and Prospective Events That Engage the Attention of Eastern Theater-Goers.

New York, Oct. 15.—[Special.]—In the fashionable theater district the last week was characterized by utter stagnation. There was no new play, not even a change of bill, Sothern's forthcoming production, "The Sons of the Sword," which had been announced for Thursday, being postponed at the last moment until a week from tomorrow.

"A Little Ray of Sunshine," which opened a season at Wallack's, has made a brief and desperate attempt to keep life going on the road, only to end in dissolution. "My Innocent Boy," who, of pliable Asian origin, has been playing for the last fortnight at the Garrick, foreseeing a similar fate, discounts the inevitable and disbands at once.

After several weeks' engagements in other cities "Children of the Ghetto," the recent dramatization founded upon Israel Zangwill's novel of a few years ago, will be presented at the Herald Square Theater tomorrow evening.

While the company headed by Louis Mann and Clara Lipman are performing "The Girl in the Barracks" for the first time in English at the Garrick Theater tomorrow night Manager Conreid's German actors will be acting the play in its original German version. It is a light comedy, which has already had a remarkable career in Australia and Germany.

"The Dairy Farm," a new melodrama by Eleanor Merron, will have its New York production at the Fourteenth Street Theater tomorrow evening. Its scenes are laid in Ulster County, N. Y., in 1856, and its story involves the strife between the North and South preceding the civil war.

The stock company of the Empire Theater will return to town tomorrow evening and begin a short season of two weeks at the Knickerbocker Theater. The play will be the success of last season, "Lord and Lady Algy," with William Faversham and Jessie Millward in the characters of the inconsistent young married pair.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

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London's new Lord Mayor, Alfred Newton, can hardly be described as a self-made man. For, unlike most of his predecessors in office, he inherited a fortune from his father, who was one of the wealthiest shipowners of Hull, while his grandfather was at the head of the seal and whaling trade in the same city, owning a large arctic fleet. Mr. Newton himself has been conspicuous in London for the last twenty years as its leading yeast merchant, a business which he has carried on in conjunction with the steamship business inherited from his father. No less than ten of his liners were chartered to convey troops to Egypt in 1882, while a similar number are expected to be called into service for the transport of reinforcements to south Africa. Mr. Newton, who will assume the title of Lord Mayor on Nov. 9 and become on that day the Chief Magistrate of the most ancient municipality in the world, a Privy Councilor to the Queen, a General of militia, an Admiral of the port of London, a Judge, a master of the city fox hounds, a Lord, and heaven only knows what all besides, is a Liberal-Unionist in politics, a member of the Church of England, and a prominent Freemason. He was married and has two children, one of whom, a son, has just been called to the bar.

The two new Sheriffs are Aldermen Treloar and Bevan, a partner of the great brewing firm of Barclay, Perkins & Co. Both are men of great stature, and especially of colossal girth. This is particularly the case with Alderman Treloar, a carpet manufacturer, and it is declared in the city that the prominent part which the Alderman took in widening the popular thoroughfare known as Ludgate Hill was to allow himself room to reach Guildhall. Let me add that he is the Alderman of Fleet street, that is to say, the headquarters of London newspaperdom, added to which he is the managing director of Cook's Tourist Agency.

Although neither the new Lord Mayor nor his Sheriffs have titles, yet it is certain that before they have completed their twelve months of office the Sheriffs will have been knighted and the Lord Mayor made the recipient of a baronetcy.

In recording the death of Mme. Limousin the other day, and recalling the part which she played in bringing about the downfall of President Grévy through the League of Honor scandal, I omitted to mention that the latter was brought to light by the hide of the infamous murderer Pranzini. It seems that after being guillotined and subsequently dissected at the medical school his body was flayed by direction of Chief of Police Goron in order to satisfy the whim of a great lady, who still occupies a conspicuous position in Parisian society, and whose name was at one moment associated with that of the murderer.

After his capture there were found among his effects a number of compromising letters from this great lady. These were restored to her through the intervention of General Boulanger, at the time Minister of War, in return for which she introduced him to the Count of Paris, to the Duchess de Uzes, and, in fact, to royalist society. It was Chief of Police Goron who handed her back her letters, and she took advantage of the acquaintance thus formed to express the extraordinary wish to have a cardcase or pocketbook made out of the skin of her former admirer after his death.

Easy going, fickle, whim and caprice of so influential a lady, Goron, as stated above, had a sufficient amount of the corpse of the murderer flayed to admit of the making of several cardcases and pocketbooks, three of which he presented to the Viscountess, who was at one moment celebrated for her superb voice, and who, of plebeian origin, owes her admission to the aristocracy to colossal wealth acquired in the sugar refining business.

Unfortunately for Goron, the newspapers got hold of information about the peculiar form of homage which he laid at the feet of the great lady, and a perfect hurricane of obloquy was launched at his head by the press, which denounced him as an even worse ruffian than Pranzini. Goron immediately realized that something must be done at once to divert popular fury. Suddenly he remembered that Mme. Limousin had been anonymously denounced to him as a person who was not only a German spy but likewise as volunteering to assist people in obtaining nominations to the order of the Legion of Honor. A hurried investigation enabled him to procure sufficient corroboration to warrant him in sending to some of the leading newspapers anonymous articles, alleging that Mme. Limousin was engaged in trafficking the Legion of Honor, and mentioning the names of Daniel Wilson, son-in-law of President Grévy; of General Count Caffarel, chief of the headquarter staff; ex-Minister of War Thibaudin, and of Senator General the Marquis d'Andlau, as among her intimate friends and the habitués of her salon.

The ruse worked like a charm. Daniel Wilson was already at the time one of the most unpopular men in Paris, owing to the pecuniary and political advantages which he took of his position as son-in-law of the President of the republic. The card cases of Pranzini's hide were forgotten in a hurry, and popular interest as well as public obloquy was diverted into the direction of Mme. Limousin and her friends. The move proved in every way successful. There was far more in the Legion of Honor scandal than dreamt of by Goron when he first started it, and before it had come to an end not merely the Cabinet but likewise the President had been overthrown, while Goron received both praise and promotion. It is only about a year ago that the part played by Goron in the whole affair was brought to light and his further services dispensed with.

Let me add in conclusion that Count Caffarel, who was dismissed from the army, in which he held the rank of General of Division, at the time of the Legion of Honor scandal, is now earning his living in Paris as a wine agent.

By the sturdy honesty which he has displayed since he quitted the army in disgrace and by his hard work he has succeeded in recovering the good will and esteem of many of his former friends.

I have received a letter dated from St. Petersburg, from Mme. Koylow, sister of the late Prince Stalisky-Souvaroff, asking me to make it known to Americans visiting Europe and likewise to society in this country that the individual styling himself "Count Souvaroff," who has been figuring prominently in the American colony at Pau and at Paris, and who according to the Parisian newspapers is about to visit the United States, has usurped a title and a name that do not belong to him. Her brother, who died in 1893 without issue, was the last Prince Stalisky and the last male bearer of the illustrious name of Souvaroff, to which no one is at the present moment entitled, excepting his widow, Princess Lise Souvaroff.

The founder of the Souvaroff family was that famous Russian General who made his first campaign in the seven years' war and his last in Switzerland at the close of the last century, crossing the Alps into Italy, and defeating the French at Novi. He was a most extraordinary man, and among other eccentricities that are related of him was his absolute refusal to go to bed like a Christian. He would insist on having several bundles of hay brought to his room, and then would undress stark naked, burrow into the hay, and go to sleep. He is likewise on record as having on one occasion reviewed the troops under his command arrayed only in his top boots, his sword belt, and his cocked hat. In fact his aversion to clothes was as pronounced as the ugliness of his face, which was such that, having secured a commission as Lieutenant of the guards, he was promoted at once bound to the rank of Colonel of a line regiment in a garrison remote from the capital by the Czar, merely for the sake of freeing himself from the displeasing sight of Souvaroff's appallingly homely face.

He left a son and a daughter. The latter, the aged Mme. Koylow of St. Petersburg, one of the most venerated figures in the society of the Russian metropolis, is the writer of the letter which I have just received, while the other was the late Prince Souvaroff, who died in '93. The only peculiarity I can remember about him was his habit of having everything that he ate served in double quantities on two separate plates, his appetite being absolutely phenomenal, but in keeping with his immense girth.

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EGERTON CASTLE'S "YOUNG APRIL" IS A NOVEL OF WORTH.

It Records the Adventures of a Young Duke in a Fabulous Corner of Europe—Marked by Unusual Distinction of Style and Originality of Treatment — It Is a Successful Attempt to Put April Sunshine into a Novel.

EGERTON CASTLE'S "Young April," just off the Macmillan company's press, is one of the best novels of the year. It is almost everything that a good romance should be, and it carries about it an air of distinction both rare and delightful. It is full of the reckless joy of spring and youth, with love and adventure, duels and intrigue, comedy and tragedy all mingled in a cheery and symmetrical whole. From beginning to end there is the sound of bird songs in the air, and the tale is enveloped in a gentle mystery of springtime haze. The glamour of April—Chaucer's kind of April—permeates the story and invests it with an intangible charm quite distinct from the narrative itself. In plot it perhaps falls short of "The Pride of Jennico," but as a triumph of literary art it surpasses Mr. Castle's earlier story.

With a characteristic touch Mr. Castle leaves both the time and the country in a hazy state of indefiniteness, but the scenes are laid in some minor German principality in the days of the Duke of Wellington. The chief actor is a young Englishman—the Duke of Rochester—who suddenly falls heir to his title and estates on the first of April, just one month before coming of age. He is traveling in Europe with a tutor at the time, and determines to have his fling during that last month. He has it, and "Young April" is the spirited chronicle of what he did and of what befell him in that bright and checkered month of romantic freedom in which he became a man.

From the moment the young Duke seizes his guardian's wallet and escapes in the disguise of a postilion to the closing chapter of melancholy retrospect the hand of an artist is visible. The boy is postilion to a beautiful young woman's coach, and Eva's behavior when she discovers the truth is a fine bit of comedy; but the arrival of her lover quickly gives things a violent tragic turn. The resultant duel is a fascinating blend of tragic and comic elements. The same combination runs almost to the close of the novel, yet so fine is the artistic workmanship that the action and dialogue never lapse into either farce or melodrama. Few are the writers who can so skillfully skirt the edge of the impossible and not lose their balance.

Eva is a prima donna with a wonderful voice, a quick tongue, and a sound heart. She is loved by the gallant Neuberg, the King's equerry, but she loves Neuberg's brilliant friend, Mr. Spencer. To continue this chain of misdirected loves, Spencer worships a divine appearing Countess, while the Countess finds herself in love with Eva. The young English Duke loves both women in turn, with more or less tragic results. It would only be doing violence to the author's dainty art to sketch the bright unfoldings of the story here. It is a light and fragile structure, no more to be handled than a butterfly. Its charm lies largely in its flashing colors of description and in its terse yet delicate characterization. Its pictures are vivid and glowing with sensuous color. Its people are interesting in the same elusive and romantic way. They are the bright phantoms of a springtime day dream. Take the Countess de Lucan, for instance:

From the waving feather crest to the hem of the light, floating skirt, everything about this being seemed as vaporous as the spiral mists sucked from the meadows by the kisses of the morning sun. . . . Her eyes were as caressing behind narrowed lids, and her smile was a pit of such sweetness that the Duke fell headlong in upon the spot.

It is no small achievement to sustain such a left-motif through a long story and never lapse into inanity or discord. Yet Mr. Castle does it. He does it even with "dear, earthly, laughing Eva." Whether she is tongue-lashing a delinquent maid, or fondling an infant waif, or flouting her faithful Neuberg, or discoursing on music, she is always interesting. Her homily on singing is worth quoting:

Music is a hard mistress, and her votaries are slaves. A voice, sir, is as hard to build as a palace. You may have the site, you may have the stones—and you must have them, of course; but before you can sing or breathe which is going to delight yourself and all beholders, ah me, what labor! Stone by stone, note by note! What precautions! An indigestion—a hurricane! A sore throat—a chill! Cracked from roof to cellar for your pains. And, O Lord, the repairs! Then it is not as if one were a great composer, or painter, or architect, or writer; barely have you time and breathe and enjoy, and say, "It is done," when—patatra!—the whole palace comes crumbling down about your ears. Finished! Finished! Before you know where you are, you are left and alone, and only memory is left. Ah, it is but fair that the singer should reign queen—while she lasts.

How Eva's good name and fame almost came crumbling about her ears through the King's blandishments is told in some pretty broad passages, but everything is consistent with the times and the characters. The massing of dramatic force creates a fine crescendo of breathless interest, and the dénouement sustains the rather difficult requirements of such a situation. The young Duke's part in the drama is at times rather perfunctory, but the interest in the other characters makes all else unnecessary.

With so many male characters and only one worthy woman it is apparent that the marital honors in the end must be limited. In this regard the ending fails of its wonted April cheerfulness, but April is past when the story closes. Whatever may be said of this part of the story, none will deny its dramatic effectiveness, its ever-present charm of style, and its successful blending of the joy and wistfulness of youth and springtime.

Romantic, Yet Realistic.

"The House of the Wizard." By M. Imlay Taylor. A. C. McClurg & Co.

If there exists, as some believe, a lack of sympathy for the historical romance, Miss Taylor's novels are calculated to create such a sympathy. They are human as well as historic, and the author manages to preserve while writing them a certain genial attitude which is eminently refreshing.

The scene of her latest story, "The House of the Wizard," is laid in England at the time when King Henry VIII. was taking on and turning off wives, and when people were wont to pin their faith to the predictions of astrologers. It was the fate of the heroine to be maid-of-honor to two of King Henry's wives, Catherine of Aragon and Anne Boleyn, and to both of these she gave her allegiance and sympathy. But it is not because she is a maid-of-honor but because she is a girl of spirit that we admire Mistress Betty Carew and give her our sympathy and interest.

The Wizard, who is the evil genius of the story, had looked into Betty's future and declared that she was to marry "a tall, dark man, with a sword-cut across his left eyebrow," but when this individual dawns upon the heroine's horizon he proves to be morally as well as physically scarred. Events prove that love can laugh at wizards as well as at locksmiths, and that Master Simon Raby is more worthy of that beautiful Betty's hand than the man with the scar. Master Raby is a true gentleman and an ideal lover and his wooing of Betty is described with much piquancy.

Master Raby," she said to him one day, "I have been with two Queens, and both have warned me about the hearts of men. One called them ships that rode uneasy at their moorings, and the other, quicksands. After such goodly advice and this discourse, verily, sir, I have my doubts about the matter also."

"Then there is greater reason for you to listen to a truthful argument," he answered, smiling; "these poor ladies manifestly have not found a faithful heart."

"That is the point of the matter," Betty answered, quickly; "are any faithful?"

But Master Raby declares that a King should not be the standard, and it is not long before he gives her substantial proof of his fidelity.

Miss Taylor uses a fine reserve in laying on her colors. In her mingling of romance and reality there is never a word too much. She does not deal in psychological subtleties or mental analysis, but her own instruments is delicately sharpened, and with them she can fashion a tale that has both spirit and beauty.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Calendar of Principal Entertainments of the Week, Beginning with Highland Park Wedding Today.

The calendar of society events for this week is as follows:

Today—Wedding of Miss Katherine W. Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis C. Brown of Highland Park, to Mr. Joseph L. Stackpole Jr. of Boston at Trinity Church, Highland Park. Country club, Evanston, first regular formal dance.

Tomorrow—Wedding of Miss Elizabeth Royer, 1350 Washington boulevard, to Mr. Alfred T. Rose. Wedding of Miss Elizabeth Fletcher, daughter of Mrs. and Mrs. Frank Allen Fletcher of Evanston, to Mr. Gabriel Flournoy Slaughter at St. Mark's Church, Evanston. Lincoln Cycling club opening dance of the season.

Wednesday—Wedding of Miss Estelle Penfield, daughter of Mr. H. D. Penfield, 2456 Prairie avenue, to Mr. Walter Frazer Brown at the home of the bride's father. First Regiment armory, officers' sixth annual military ball. Wedding of Miss Edna Wood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Wood, 4212 Greenwood avenue, to Mr. Burt C. Hardenbrook at the residence of the bride's parents.

The marriage of Miss Helen Jarvis Danforth to Mr. William E. Turner took place on Saturday at Christ Church, Sixty-fifth street and Woodlawn avenue. The Rev. Arthur L. Williams officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Turner will be at home after Nov. 1.

Mrs. Henrietta Snell has announced the marriage of her daughter, Grace Henrietta Snell-Coffin, to Mr. James Challen Walker on Tuesday, Oct. 10.

Mrs. Emma A. Goll, 259 Ashland boulevard, has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Emma Henriette Goll, to Mr. Alfred Edgar Dacy.

Mrs. John Quinn, 6502 Monroe avenue, has announced the engagement of her sister, Miss Lillie Pollack, to Mr. William Danz.

Mr. and Mrs. John Gray have returned from Europe and will be at the Virginia Hotel for the winter.

Miss Georgiana Tilney of Orange, N. J., is the guest of Miss Annabel Dixon, 3131 Michigan avenue.

Mrs. C. H. Blackman, Miss Colvin, and Miss Jessie Colvin will sail on the Fuerst Bismarck on Nov. 18 to spend the winter in Egypt.

Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Whiting, Miss Vernet Whiting, and Miss Mamie Dougall are at the Hotel du Lac, Lucerne, Switzerland.

Stands First

No matter what follows on the breakfast bill of fare, for the entire family, from children to servants, the first course should always be

Nutflake Oatmeal

Healthful, nutritious, sustaining, appetizing; delicious, nutty flavor—an ideal producer of *Brain* and *Brawn*—has first place in the front rank of all breakfast foods. Scientifically prepared and packed by machinery—clean, sweet and pure.

Ask your grocer.

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Compare quality and prices before buying.

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3:00AM FAST MAIL. Beloit, Janesville, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, Minnesota and S. Dak. Coaches only.

9:00AM BADGER STATE EXPRESS. Janesville, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, Minnesota, South Dakota, St. Paul, Minneapolis.

9:00AM GREEN BAY EXPRESS. Fox River points, Green Bay.

10:00AM COLORADO SPECIAL. Omaha, Denver & Colorado, Daylight Omaha, Des Moines, and Iowa.

11:30AM WISCONSIN MAIL. Fox River points, Green Bay, Green Lake.

3:00PM WISCONSIN SPECIAL. Fox River points, Green Bay, Marinette, Menominee.

5:00PM ASHLAND LIMITED. Fox River points, Ashland, Northern Wisconsin.

6:00PM IOWA AND DAKOTA EXPRESS. Des Moines, Sioux City, Northern Iowa, South Dakota.

6:30PM NORTHWESTERN LIMITED. Madison, Eau Claire, St. Paul, Minneapolis.

6:30PM OVERLAND LIMITED. California in Three Days. All points on Pacific coast. Omaha, Salt Lake City, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles.

10:00PM DULUTH-SUPERIOR LIMITED. FAST MAIL. Madison, Eau Claire, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth.

10:15PM NIGHT EXPRESS. Janesville, Madison, Eau Claire, La Crosse, Winona, South Dakota, St. Paul, Minneapolis.

10:30PM PACIFIC EXPRESS. Omaha, Black Hills, Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Los Angeles.

10:30PM PENINSULA EXPRESS. Fox River points. Green Bay, Ishpeming, Marquette, Copper Country.

MILWAUKEE EXPRESS TRAINS. 3:00 a. m., 7:00 a. m., 9:00 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 3:00 p. m., 3:00 p. m., 5:00 p. m., 8:00 p. m., 10:30 p. m.

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U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 1637 INDIANA-av., Chicago, Ill., October 11, 1899.—Sealed proposals for constructing twelve miles, or less, of Western Section, Illinois and Mississippi Canal, will be received until 12 noon (central time), November 13, 1899, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application here or to Asst. Engr. L. E. WHEELER, Sterling, Ill. W. L. MARSHALL, Maj. Engrs.

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We have just opened a fine assortment of Artistic French Bronzes. The subjects are well chosen and will make desirable Wedding and Holiday Gifts. These, in addition to our excellent lines of English

LAST GAME OF BASEBALL.

CHICAGO WINS AND LOSES ON CLOSING DAY OF THE YEAR.

Shuts Out St. Louis and Then Turns Around and Drops Final Contest to Louisville — Lange's Farewell Is Made the Occasion of a Demonstration—For an Encore He Executes a Great Catch—Cincinnati Captures a Double Header.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Brooklyn	101	47	.682	Pittsburg	90	60	.600
Boston	95	57	.624	Chicago	75	73	.507
Philadelphia	94	58	.618	Louisville	75	77	.494
Baltimore	86	62	.581	New York	60	90	.400
St. Louis	84	67	.555	Washing'n	54	98	.360
Cincinnati	83	67	.553	Cleveland	20	134	.129

Yesterday's Results.

Chicago, 7; St. Louis, 0.
Louisville, 9; Chicago, 5.

Seven thousand people went to the ball park to bid farewell to Bill Lange yesterday, and whooped through two lively games, cheering the big fellow incessantly. It was Lange's last game of ball in the National league, and as a final feat he made a wonderful catch. The catch came in the first game. Burkett drove a terrific line fly out between Ryan and Lange. The giant fielder heaved himself across the turf, stretched, and, with a last effort, stuck his hands in front of the ball. The sphere, checked in its course towards the fence, bounded into the air, and Lange, staggering forward, grabbed it before it fell, and completed another of his copyrighted catches.

The end of the season was as dismal as the end of Lange's career was triumphant. Chicago won from St. Louis in the first game, playing fast ball behind Garvin's excellent pitching. By the aid of Lange's catch and the sharp work of McCormick and Bradley the lanky Texan whitewashed Tebeau's tribe. The score was 7 to 0. Thomas, whom Tebeau found in the Western league, pitched excellent ball, but the makeshift team behind him erred piteously, and gave Chicago seven tallies.

After winning the first game in gallant style it seemed that Burns' men were taking a brace and would land in seventh place again and in the lead of the second division teams. The hope of even that inferior position was dispelled almost before the Colonels started to play. The crew from Louisville fell upon the slants of John James Callahan and the Chicagos commenced to play as though the whole object was to lose. Once in a while some great individual feat would stir up a little enthusiasm, but mostly the crowd cheered Lange, telling him he was lucky to get away from the club, and jeered at Everitt, at Callahan, and at Magoon. In the end Louisville had piled up nine runs, and Chicago, by diligent hitting, had managed to make five. Then, after eight innings, Harry O'Day called the game just after Ryan rolled the last bounder of the season down to Tingman.

The assemblage arose and departed, and the players, after a brief reception at the clubhouse, dispersed for the winter.

St. Louis Shut Out by Garvin.

The opening game was played rapidly, in spite of the slovenly work of the tryst team from St. Louis. Tebeau's crowd seemed in a hurry to wind up their work for the year and hit at anything Garvin pitched. Twice only did St. Louis bid for runs, and both times double plays killed their chances. Bradley, McCormick, and Lange made great plays, while Garvin pitched cool ball. Once in the seventh Lange commenced scoring in the second inning and piled up nine in the second inning and piled up nine in the second inning and piled up nine

WAR HAS LITTLE EFFECT

MARKETS ARE UNCHANGED AS A RESULT OF HOSTILITIES.

Anticipated Declines in Stock Quotations Are Not Realized — Interest Rates Continue High, but Are More Stable—Intervening Holiday Cuts Down Bank Clearings—Wholesale Lines Continue Active—Grain Markets Not Affected by War News.

The outbreak of hostilities in south Africa, which has been long anticipated, occurred last week, and its effect on the stock market was practically nil. Predictions had been made that an outbreak of war would result in Great Britain selling all of its holdings of American stocks and that this, coupled with an advance in the discount rate abroad, would have a marked effect on speculative values. In the face of a direct announcement that war had been begun there was an advance in practically all of the active securities in Wall street, and on the day when there was the first announcement of war having begun London was a buyer of American securities to the amount of from 8,000 to 10,000 shares. This was not a big day's buying of American securities, but it proved that our railroad stocks were looked upon as a safe form of investment for British capital, notwithstanding there was an armed conflict going on in south Africa.

The dominant feature in the stock markets during the week just ended has been the money market. High interest rates have had the effect of making the stocks dull and of preventing any advance from the low quotations of the preceding week. There was no further decline in stock values shown, and interest decline, instead of going up higher, as many had anticipated, went back at the close of the week to practically the ruling rate before the advance began. Money is still high in New York, and in the West there are practically similar conditions. While interest rates in Chicago have not at any time gone up to the high figures which were shown in the New York money market during the last two weeks during a portion of the time the New York rates have dropped below that which ruled in Chicago. New York has had money as high as 60 per cent, followed by offerings of funds at 3 per cent, while in Chicago there has been no day in the last two weeks when money could not be had on approved collateral at 6 per cent. This rate has been maintained, however, at the same time rates in New York have gone off.

Holiday Affects Bank Clearings.

Chicago had a holiday during the week which seriously interfered with the ordinary course of business. Notwithstanding this fact, however, clearings showed an increase of 16 per cent for the week ending Friday over the corresponding week of last year. The closing of practically all business houses on Monday prevented the showing from being as good as it would otherwise have been. Trade in Chicago, in practically all lines, continues excellent. There is a good demand for all classes of manufactured articles, and wholesale houses are showing a gratifying increase in trade as compared with the last year's business. There seems no doubt that this satisfactory condition of affairs will continue throughout the year. Many of the manufacturing concerns have orders on their books at the present time which insure a profitable business for at least twelve months.

In the local markets specialties have been almost entirely lacking. Trading has been limited in volume, and what trading there is is credited to investment buying more than to the trading of speculators. The principal activity during the week has been in the line of some of the industrial stocks, though there was considerable trading in the securities of the Metropolitan Elevated. National Biscuit has been active on a falling market. There has been heavy selling of the common stock of the National Biscuit Company and quotations have gone off to the lowest figure made on this stock since the April. There was a low quotation of 41¼ on Friday and again on Saturday. This shows a loss practically of 7 points since the dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock was declared by the directors in August. Metropolitan preferred broke all previous high records last week, but all of the advance shown was not held until the end of the week.

All Wholesale Lines Active.

Continued activity prevails in all the wholesale lines, a steady stream of goods going from shipping-rooms to interior points. Prices all around are steady and generally upward, no special disturbances in values taking place.

The Iron Age says: "Our monthly blast furnace report shows that the weekly capacity of the coke and anthracite furnaces on Oct. 1 had gone up to 272,428 gross tons, or 10,758 tons above the September figure. In other words, the preparations for production are telling. In the South a number of small plants will drop in from month to month, but they do not count for much. Furnace stocks have declined further, thus showing that consumption is still crowding output.

"A serious feature is the great scarcity of cars, which affects the supply of coke. One large plant of three furnaces has been forced to shut down three times in one month because coke shipments were delayed—and this in the face of an effort made for months to accumulate a stock for just such emergencies. Every department affecting the general situation in the central West is under such tension that any extra strain in any direction causes a rupture which disorganizes everything.

"The fear of a shortage of ore, of troubles over coke supply, and of any possible other contingencies affecting regular and maximum of pig production is the one factor which dominates the trade.

"On the other hand, of course, the increasing production ought to be reassuring. With the winter before us, bringing a lessened consumption, the expansion in the output ought to enable the furnaces to catch up on deliveries.

"While the makers of raw iron are still behind the consumption, it looks as though in some lines of finished iron and steel the mills are looking for some tonnage for the first half of 1900. Cases of this kind are cropping up, and may have some effect in modifying values.

"Much is being said about the export trade. The statistics of shipments up to and including August are referred to as proving that that outlet is still running full. But, after all, that is really like watching the tail race without keeping an eye on the head waters.

"In many lines new orders have been scarce for months, and a sharp drop in shipments is coming. It is well, however, to make some exceptions. In the wire industry, in which the Germans are our principal competitors, export sales have been heavy in spite of successive advances aggregating nearly August about $10 per ton. The reason is that the Germans are a good deal worse off than we are in the matter of scarcity of raw material, and we are profiting thereby."

War Has Little Effect on Values.

The war prospects have served to keep the grain markets uneasy, but the war influence on wheat has certainly been disappointing to the trade. Early in the week fractional declines for consols and fractional advances in Liverpool over the occasion of considerable excitement on this side. Of more influence, however, in making grain market, sentiment were the enormous export engagements of wheat, corn, and oats. There was considerable commission buying, and operations with bullish proclivities flattered themselves that the market was shaping for a higher level of values. The actual outbreak of hostilities appeared to have less influence abroad than did the more predictions of war. Occasional pointing to the fresh fractional declines for consols and fractional advances in Liverpool over the occasion of considerable excitement on this side. Of more influence, however, in making grain market, sentiment were the enormous export engagements of wheat, corn, and oats. There was considerable commission buying, and operations with bullish proclivities flattered themselves that the market was shaping for a higher level of values. The actual outbreak of hostilities appeared to have less influence abroad than did the more predictions of war. Occasional

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Cor. 37th ..... T. H. PATTERSON.
4100 ..... W. BLOOD.
4500 ..... PAUL RICHERT.
5034 ..... O. U. SISSON.

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586 ..... C. G. FOUCEK.

ERIE STREET ..... A. H. SCOTT.

GRAND AVENUE—
580 ..... W. F. STAMM.

NORTH AVENUE—
140 ..... B. A. C. HOELZER.
Cor. 36th ..... G. H. SMITH.
827 ..... W. G. KRIETER.

LAKE STREET—
Cor. ..... JOHN McLEAN.
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1271 ..... HENSHEL BROS.
Cor. Kedzie ..... W. H. FLINN & CO.
Cor. Homan ..... F. E. McKENZIE.

MADISON STREET—
Cor. ..... McKelligan & Otteres.
190 ..... AM. DIST. TEL. CO.
Cor. 18th ..... E. P. FARMER.
2038 ..... PASSAIC PHARMACY.
490 ..... J. C. WHITEFORD.
Cor. Wood ..... J. BOWEN.
785 ..... Brawley's Pharmacy.
872 ..... F. A. THATER.
1049 ..... H. GILLESPIE.
1049 ..... J. A. JOHNSON.
1240 ..... C. A. THATER.
Cor. Sacramento ..... E. J. CARTER.

JEFFERSON STREET ..... G. FRANK.

MILWAUKEE AVENUE—
222 ..... D. GEYMER.
445 ..... P. WHITEHOUSE.
445 ..... HENRY SCHROEDER.
581 ..... K. A. BUTKIEWICZ.
581 ..... JOHN A. BROWSKI.
952 ..... GEORGE REMUS.
1098 ..... L. GUARDES.
1098 ..... HOYER BROS.

OGDEN AVENUE—
203 ..... W. A. BRABROOK.
Cor. ..... C. F. BROWN.
476 ..... F. J. KNOWLES.
Cor. ..... MARX'S PHARM.
Cor. Garfield ..... WM. J. VOLTMER.

POLK STREET—
Cor. ..... W. L. HAUSMAN.
Cor. California ..... W. A. PLICE.

TAYLOR STREET ..... E. F. BLETTNERS.
439 ..... F. S. WILSON.

TWELFTH STREET—
Cor. ..... POPULAR DRUG CO.
814 ..... CHAS. C. THIEL.
Cor. ..... BEHRENS.
837 ..... C. PATERA.
Cor. Robey ..... O. LOWENTHAL.
Cor. Hamilton ..... A. LAURENCE.
1727, cor. Homan ..... CHRIS. H. HECK.

VAN BUREN STREET—
Cor. Aberdeen ..... G. E. SMITH.
Cor. Center-av ..... A. M. BRONSON & SON.
Cor. Western-av ..... J. SCHNEIDER.
Cor. Marshfield ..... R. M. WILSON.
Cor. Robey ..... RED CROSS PHARM.
Cor. California ..... J. SCHMITT.
Cor. Francisco ..... F. K. KELLEY.

HALSTED STREET—
Cor. ..... JOHN P. LEE.
850 ..... HALSTED PHARMACY.
Cor. Stone Island ..... J. AISENPREIS.
747 S. ..... H. H. BISCHOFF.

HARRISON STREET—
Cor. ..... P. F. SCHAEFER & CO.
Cor. ..... F. F. PISKE.
Cor. Oakley-av ..... D. M. SPAULDING.

SUBURBAN.

AVONDALE, ILL. ..... L. N. FENNE.
BERWYN, ILL. ..... OBERMAIER & MADGE
EVANSTON, ILL.—
Corner Davis St. and Railroad Station, Evanston. ..... H. C. HUTCHINS.
1579 Maple-av ..... JOHN COOPER.
630 Davis-st ..... F. E. CHANDLER & CO.
LA GRANGE, ILL. ..... H. P. HARTER & CO.
NORTHWOOD, ILL. ..... Callender's Pharmacy.
WINNETKA, ILL. ..... HIBBARD BROS.
DOWNER'S GROVE, ILL. ..... W. S. CARPENTER.
HINSDALE, ILL. ..... C. P. KERR.
BLUE ISLAND, ILL. ..... GEO. ENGELLAND.

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LOST—SATURDAY, OCT. 7—LADY'S GOLD watch; engraved S. M. Pierson; from Englewood to 63d-st. and Kimbark-av. Return 6201 Woodlawn-av., in basement; receive reward.

LOST—ENGLEWOOD HIGH SCHOOL PIN, Stewart-av., Friday. Return to SPAULDING & CO. for reward.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED REgarding one Mary Ellen Bainbridge or Mary Ellen O'Donald. Address J. M. BROWNE, 54 Seventh-st., Boston, Mass.

PERSONAL—RUBY B.: WRITE TO YOUR dear friend, J. W. H.—E, Chicago General Del.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—IF YOU WANT TO GET A FINE fall business suit for $16, overcoat for $18, and a good pair of pants for $4, call at BEC-WAR BROS., 177 and 179 Adams-st., cor. 5th-av. Fall styles now open for inspection.

PERSONAL—COCKROACHES AND BEDBUGS exterminated from your premises under guaranteed contract. Frederick Peres & Co., 427 State-st.

PERSONAL—LITERARY BUREAU, 416 ATHEnæum Bldg.; advertisements, circulars, essays, etc., convincingly written.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, etc., permanently; electrolysis book free. 1118 Masonic Temple.

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PERSONAL—MANICURE; ELECTRICITY. MRS. BROWN, 263 W. Randolph-st.

PERSONAL—MRS. DUVAL, 40 S. FRANKLIN-st.—Manicuring, facial, and electricity.

PERSONAL — DIAMONDS, WATCHES, ON payments. LOFTIS BROS., 105 State-st.

PERSONAL—OSTEOPATH, SCALP, AND ELECtric treatments. 85 30th-st., Flat B.

PERSONAL—MISS FLORENCE KIMBELL, MANicure, 5117 Rhodes-av., Suite 17, 1st floor.

PERSONAL—ELITE INSTITUTE; THERMOsuccessor. 2237 Cottage Grove-av., Flat F.

PERSONAL — MISS TOWNE, MANICURING and chiropodist, 661 W. Madison-st., 1st flat, rear.

PERSONAL—MISS ANNA STEVENS—MANIcuring and chiropodist. 148 State-st., 4th floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SHIPPING CLERK or assistant shipping clerk by young man of 18; 2 years' experience. Address R 519, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—ENGINEER WANTS steady job; have license and good reference; aged 37; 4 years' experience; employer give reference; state wages. Ad. CHARLES E. GREEN, New Haven, Ia.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY sten.; moderate salary; will work hard for employer's interest. Address S 411, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — COMPETENT, EXPEricnced stenographer; rapid operator; references; not afraid of work or long hours. S 823, Tribune.

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SITUATION WANTED — NIGHT WORK. A1 stenographer; highest refs. 707, Tribune.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

YOUNG MAN—HONEST, PERMANENTLY, BY corporation, as assistant supt. of agents. Salary $16 commencing; $100 cash required; money secured. Address V 108, Tribune office.

Salesmen. Solicitors. Etc.

CANVASSERS—INSTALLMENT FOR HOUSE, hold specialties. American Wringer Co., 176 Randolph-st.

CLOTHING SALESMEN—TO OPEN AND OPerate agencies for the largest exclusive tailoring house in the United States; the proper facilities will be given to the right parties, including woolens in the piece for display purposes; this is a rare opportunity to engage in a lucrative business without investment; hundreds invested in this business now are making from $1,500 to $5,000 a year. Write for terms and full information to Agency Department, Lock Box No. 983, Chicago.

FIVE GOOD INSTALLMENT MEN TO WORK from wagons; good commission; good men. C. F. ADAMS CO., 221 State-st., third floor.

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SALESMEN—EVERYWHERE; BIG PROFITS; new goods; also lady agents. ENAMEL WORKS, 6 and 7 Power Block, Master, Mich.

SOLICITOR—FIRE INSURANCE. ON SALARY. Address E A 932, Tribune office.

SOLICITOR—A SUIT CLUB ON A PRACTICAL basis. 167 Dearborn-st., Room 411.

SOLICITORS—FOR COOK COUNTY ONLY, TO sell Rookford X-ray incandescent lamp; it has no competition; solicitors can reap a bonanza. Davis Plating Works, Sole Agents, 102 E. Madison-st.

SOLICITORS—TWO, FOR POSITION PAYING big money; splendid opportunity for good men; mornings. 444 Rand-McNally Building.

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YOUNG MEN—TWO TO WORK FROM WAGON; my men are earning $12 to $15 weekly; need 3 more to fill crew. M. A. SHIELD, 112 Ogden-av.

Boys.

BOY—STRONG, IN PRINTING OFFICE. 118 E. Randolph-st., Room 2.

BOY—IN JEWELRY STORE; WAGES $3 PER week. Address T 178, Tribune office.

CASH BOYS—OVER 14 YEARS OF AGE; MUST have affidavit. MARSHALL FIELD & CO., Retail, State and Washington-st.

Trades.

BARBERS—
149 N. Clark-st.

BUSHELMAN AND COATMAKER—GOOD. 300 E. 55th-st.

BUSHELMEN—GOOD, RELIABLE BUSHELmen; steady work; good salary. Stern Clothing Co., North-av. and Larrabee-st.

BUSHELMEN—APPLY SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Broadway and Belmont. 20 kitchen girls, 20 dishwashers, 100 housework girls, 20 cooks, $5, $7, and $9; 15 second girls, pantry, laundry, nurse girls, married couples; families, clubs, cafes, hotel positions supplied; established 11 years. 132 N. Clark-st. MATHEWS.

LADIES—TO LEARN HAIRDRESSING AND manicuring by mail, or in our college; every opportunity for successful training; 4 weeks required; positions guaranteed; $12 to $25 weekly. Call or write for catalogue. Moler's College, 435 Wabash-av.

NORTH CLARK-ST. PHONE 958 NORTH. MRS. RUSSELL WANTS
Cooks, laundresses, waitresses, housemaids, French maids, nursery maids, chambermaids, housework girls.
EXCELLENT POSITIONS.

16 LAFLIN-ST., NEAR MADISON — WANTS cooks, dining-room girls, chambermaids, nurses, housework girls, for private families, boarding-houses, etc.; city, suburbs supplied promptly. MRS. HENDRICKS.

CHANDLER'S—600 GIRLS WANTED FOR ALL KINDS of domestic work. 586 N. Clark-st., Feller's German-American Employment Office, old established.

118 5TH-AV., CHICAGO EMPLOYMENT AGENcy, wanted 400 women for all kinds of positions; branch 3507 Wentworth-av.

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FORELADY—IN CUSTOM SHIRT FACTORY; must be experienced; in applying give references and state salary. HENRY LOEB & CO., Memphis, Tenn.

GIRLS—TO LEARN HAIRDRESSING; SMALL salary to begin; must live with parents. SARA REIDY, 28 Washington-st.

GIRLS—TO PACK FIGS AND DATES. 108 S. Water-st.

GIRLS—MACHINE GIRLS ON PANTS. 181 Larrabee-st.

GIRLS—EXPERIENCED, ON PAPER BOXES. J. HENRY SCHUESTER, 556 N. Halsted-st.

LADIES—FOR HOME WORK; GOOD PAY. 480 N. Clark-st., 1st flat.

LADIES—TAKE HOME WORK, MAKING SAMples for holidays. 90 Wabash-av., Room 55.

LADIES, IMPORTANT — SOMETHING NEW; home work; moneymaker. R. 705, 167 Dearborn.

LADIES—TAKE HOME WORK, MAKING SAMples for holidays. 90 Wabash-av., Room 55.

LADY SECRETARY AND COMPANION—PARty contemplating trip to Europe and Paris exty position desires lady secretary and companion; must be honest and trustworthy; state age, nationality, and religion and give full particulars. Address R 636, Tribune office.

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Competent lady canvassers for the best, newest, and easy selling article in the world. Call 182 and State-st., SOLFLINE, hours, 8 to 10, 4 to 7 p. m.

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The Joy School of Dress Cutting and Ladies' Tailoring is now permanently located at 1731 Michigan-av., in the building with the famous Albro Millinery College.
To all beginners entering this week we give a full course for $10.
Remember, the Joy Skirt System is the only one ever invented. No refitting.
All work guaranteed.
THE JOY COLLEGE,
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TAILOR MADE GOWNS $12
Golf skirts 5
Silk gowns 10
SHAULL, LADIES' TAILOR.
Suite 50 and 53.
168 State-st.

FREE LESSON AND DEMONSTRATION every day this week by N. Y. mgr.; latest style; perfect fitting patterns, cut to St. 50c. McDowell Dress Cutting and Millinery School, 78 State-st.

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Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO EARN A paying and establish a permanent income; men and women for a household necessity; every man, woman, and child needs it; one of the best moneymakers ever introduced; experience not necessary; live workers can make $5 to $6 per day; this is no fake; no money necessary; price in reach of every one. Sopulina, 182 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED — AGENTS TO SELL THE little wonder, a practical little grinder, easily attached to any sewing machine; sharpens shears, knives, etc., perfectly; guide to hold shears at proper angle; solid carborundum wheel; popular price; household necessity. Agents make big money; write for particulars. Dow & Beatty Co., Sioux City, Ia.

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AGENTS—ON SALARY OR COMMISSION; THE greatest agents' seller ever produced; every user of pen and ink buys it on sight; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $52 in two hours. Monroe Mfg. Co., N. 88, La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR SPECIAL INSTALLment work; services paid in cash; no delivering or collecting; easy work; big pay. Write, stating experience, books handled, references, etc., or call at office. D. THOMPSON PUBLISHING CO., 132 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

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AGENTS—$18 A WEEK AND EXPENSES TO men with rigs to introduce our Positive Compound. Send stamp. Javelle Co., Dept. F, Parsons, Kas.

WANTED — AGENTS TO CANVASS SMALL towns for new article; splendid seller. Address P 506, Tribune office.

AGENTS—EVERYWHERE; ENGRAVED ALUminum case and 100 printed cards, 25c; particulars free. WILENSKY & CO., 58 S. Halsted-st.

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MEN—TO LEARN BARBER TRADE; ONLY 8 weeks required; constant practice furnished by free tickets; expert instructions, lectures; wages Saturdays; outfit of tools worth $15 presented each student; have positions at $12 weekly waiting graduates. Call or write. Moler's College, 435 Wabash-av.

118 5TH-AV., CHICAGO, EMPLOYMENT AGENcy. Wanted—Men for all kinds of positions. Branch, 3507 Wentworth-av.

Miscellaneous.

CANVASSERS—MAKE MONEY HANDling our up-to-date line of leading household specialties; used in every home; rapid sellers; large profits; ample outfit, worth $2, free. Household Novelty Co., 25 Randolph-st.

GENTLEMAN—AS BUSINESS MANAGER THEatrical company; security required. Address V 109, Tribune office.

MAN—TO CARE FOR HORSES AND BUGGIES and work around residence. Address V 104, Tribune office.

MAN—EDUCATED, ENERGETIC; SALARY OR guarantee. DODD, MEAD & CO., Room 513, 10 to 12, Rand-McNally Bldg.

MEN—TWO BRIGHT, NEAT APPEARING, ACtive men; must be willing workers; $15 weekly, with chance for advancement. Call after 9. I. P. ROBINSON, 622 Rand-McNally Bldg.

MEN—THREE STOCK MEN.
201 30th-st.

PROMOTER—ON SALARY TO SELL INSURance stock. Address E F 805, Tribune office.

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WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

GIRL—DISHWASHER FOR RESTAURANT. 645 Van Buren-st.

GIRL—TO ASSIST IN HOUSEWORK; SMALL family. 1238 Perry-st., Ravenswood.

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HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; all adult family; $4 per week. Call today, 1742 Fulton-st., 2d flat.

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HOUSEWORK — GENERAL HOUSEWORK girl; small family. 983 Jackson-blvd., Flat 2.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework. 1272 Perry-st., Ravenswood.

HOUSEWORK — GOOD GIRL FOR HOUSEwork. 2603 N. Hermitage-av., MRS. WATT.

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JOY. JOY. JOY. JOY.
The Joy School of Dress Cutting and Ladies' Tailoring is now permanently located at 1731 Michigan-av., in the building with the famous Albro Millinery College.
To all beginners entering this week we give a full course for $10.
Remember, the Joy Skirt System is the only one ever invented. No refitting.
All work guaranteed.
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TAILOR MADE GOWNS $12
Golf skirts 5
Silk gowns 10
SHAULL, LADIES' TAILOR.
Suite 50 and 53.
168 State-st.

FREE LESSON AND DEMONSTRATION every day this week by N. Y. mgr.; latest style; perfect fitting patterns, cut to St. 50c. McDowell Dress Cutting and Millinery School, 78 State-st.

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YORKSHIRE HOTEL, 1837 MICHIGAN-AV.— Remodeled, redecorated, refurnished; rooms with board, $7 per week upwards. C. M. HILL.

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TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, ENtirely modern, pleasant. Top flat, 1301 Mich.-av.

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TO RENT—HOUSES.

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TO RENT—HOUSES.
52 St. Clair-st., 10 rooms; furnace.
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OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
34 Clark-st.

TO RENT—MODERN HOUSES WITH EVERY convenience; rent moderate; Belden and Fullerton-aves., near North Halsted-st. Inquire of agent on property, or
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TO RENT — THE CHAFFEE, S. W. COR. WAbash-av. and 28th-st., bachelor apartments of 2 rooms; bath, steam heat, hot water, electric lights; care of rooms, etc.; $30 to $25.
MYRON A. PEARCE, 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city. Call or send for printed list.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A FEW DESIRABLE FLATS, N. W. cor. Wabash and 23d. Fellansbee Apartment Bldg. Agent on premises. 'Phone S. 1172.

TO RENT—2 AND 7 ROOM FLATS; STEAM heat, hot water, gas range; $10 up. 2829 Calumet.

TO RENT—LENOX FLATS: $13 TO $17; STEAM heat, gas ranges. 2537 Cottage Grove.

West Side.

TO RENT—960 WASHINGTON-BLVD., 6-ROOM flats, with steam heat, hot water, gas range, janitor, etc., $25. Apply to W. GRAY BROWN, 806 W. Madison-st. Tel. West 278.

North Side.

TO RENT—5, 6, AND 7 ROOM FLATS, FURnished and unfurnished, in the Florence, Bellevue and Kirkwood, near lake, modern, including elevator. Office, 18 Bellevue-pl.

TO RENT—1602 N. HALSTED, LIGHT 8-ROOM flat; second floor; two-story back building. Inquire of OWNER, 1639 Belmont-av.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED APARTments; modern building, walking distance, steam heat, hot water, rapid elevator; rents payable only first-class, responsible tenants. Send for circular. Address E N 510, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

West Side.

TO RENT—NEW STORE S. W. COR. HARRIson and Leavitt-sts.; tributary to a large population; finest location on West Side for a first-class drug store, market, meat and grocery, or any first-class business.
OHLERKING, 207 W. Adams-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, AND LOFTS in all parts of the city. Send for list.
WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 184 La Salle-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MANUFACTURERS—THE ADVERTISER HAS an extensive acquaintance with manufacturers in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe and is open to introduce and sell patented machinery or articles of merit. He has a favorable financial connection and has sold some patents and is willing to undertake the sale of others. Address MOREHOUSE, V 131, Tribune office.

I HAVE THREE COPPER PROPERTIES, LOcated in the new Algoma district of Canada, for sale; best of showing and promising wonderful future value; prices low; country developing rapidly. B. W. GOODSELL, 32 South Canal-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—DINING-ROOM IN GOOD 50-ROOM hotel on South Side; we are renting rooms and will give lease or dining-room at a very reasonable rent to good party, who will furnish good meals at reasonable rates.

CRANE IN A NEW PULPIT.

PREACHES FIRST SERMON AS HYDE PARK METHODIST'S PASTOR.

Dwells on the Effects of Personal Influence and the Special Invitation Which Is the Hope of the World—W. E. McLennan Begins at Trinity—Will Announce Declaration of Principles Next Sunday — W. M. Salter Speaks on True Religion.

"If you are a person who thinks he does not need the church, who thinks he knows enough about religion already, why, I say you had better stay away from here. You are a reprobate. You know enough already. I can't teach you anything. It's no use for me to try."

This was the affirmation of the Rev. Dr. Frank Crane, recent pastor of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, in the course of his initial sermon as the new pastor of the Hyde Park Church yesterday morning. His theme was "God's Personal Invitation."

"I want to say something of personal influence," he said. "We do not seem to know the value of personal influence. You have it, and I have it. The greatest duty of your new pastor is that above all other things he shall exert his personal influence in the church. And that's what every member of the church ought to do in his business. In business give your employé the advantage and encouragement of your personal influence. Take him out to luncheon with you once in a while, instead of giving him advice. O, there are many people who could do great good by their personal influence. There are rich people who isolate themselves, who shut themselves up in mansions and devote themselves to institutionalism.

"The reason why nine-tenths of the people who don't accept Christianity don't accept it is because of sheer cowardice and sensuality. They are afraid they will have to deprive themselves of something. In Christianity they see so much of the Nazarite that they can't see the Christ. They regard God's method as one of selection. They think Christians are elected. You would think by some of the beliefs that prevail that God had predestined some people to go to hell. It is wrong. God's method is one of personal invitation. God has issued a personal invitation to all people. That fact is the basic principle of Christianity."

McLennan at Trinity.

The Rev. W. E. McLennan, formerly of the Berwyn Methodist Episcopal Church, preached his first sermon as pastor of Trinity Church, Indiana avenue and Twenty-fourth street, in the morning. In beginning he stated that on next Sunday morning he would make known his plans for work that he had laid out for the church, and give a declaration of principles as a basis. His sermon was on the principle that the congregation should unite as workers, and let any past differences be laid aside.

"Being God's fellow-workers, let us stop talking and go to work," he said. "We shall not ignore ideals—faith, hope, enthusiasm, and courage—but these are not substitutes for labor. It is through work rather than speech and deeds instead of sayings that great things are accomplished. It is impossible to do a false kind of work when one is a laborer with God."

Salter on True Religion.

W. M. Salter spoke for the first time since vacation before the Society of Ethical Culture in Steinway Hall, in the morning. His theme was "The Marks of a True Religion." He said:

"The religious man is one at the bottom of whose soul is a certain reverence; who, though he may doubt many things, has something of which he is sure; who has a principle of conscience within him, in virtue of which some things are allowable to him and others are not; whose inner life is hence marked by struggle; who can do and strive unseen by men; who will even sacrifice, if need be, and find an elevated joy in doing so. These are marks of all true religion, Christian, Buddhist, or what not.

"Ethics is not to be taken as contradictory to religion, or as an addition to it, or a substitute for it; it is that which reverence, the soul of religion, should go out. The ethical laws survive when theological creeds become uncertain. There is no other way for men and societies than the way of justice, the way of love."

In Other New Pulpits.

Dr. William O. Shepard began his pastorate of the Emmanuel Methodist Church of Evanston and preached morning and evening. "The Value of Religion" was the subject of the opening sermon.

The Rev. C. S. Dudley preached his first sermon as pastor of the Oakland Methodist Episcopal Church in Oakwood boulevard. He came to Chicago from Beatrice, Neb., and succeeded Dr. W. O. Shepard.

The Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow of the Vine Street Church, Cincinnati, preached at the University Congregational Church in the morning. He will fill the pulpit next Sunday also. The theme of the sermon was "The Power of an Idea," and the text was: "Let the dead bury their dead, but go thou and preach the gospel." He interpreted this to mean that preachers must break off from the past and seek new truths. E. Burritt Smith, a trustee of the church, said Mr. Bigelow is not a candidate for that pulpit.

LECTURE BY JUDGE W. G. EWING.

Speaks on "Christian Science Founded on the Bible" at the Third Church.

Judge William G. Ewing lectured last night at the Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Ogden avenue and Washington boulevard, on "Christian Science Founded on the Bible." He said in part:

"I am not here to proselyte any one. I would scorn to stand before this audience with no higher purpose than to increase my own denominational strength by lessening yours. I wish, if I can, to add something to the joy and sweetness of your lives. I want, if possible, to remove from your minds the prevailing prejudices of the old churches against Christian Science, growing, perhaps not unnaturally, out of their ignorance of the subject.

"You surely are in favor of whatever makes men and women better, happier, more loving and lovable? So are we. You will add whatever will lessen the burdens and sorrows of men, banish superstition, and minimize fear? So will we. You will encourage whatever will destroy avarice, selfishness, and lust; whatever will exalt manhood and enthrone virtue and love? So will we. You believe in one God and Father of all, infinite in wisdom, justice, goodness, mercy, truth, and love, a divine, incorporeal intelligence, without form or parts, beginning of days or end of years, who fills all space, is omnipresent and omniscient, who made all that was made, and pronounced all that he made good? You believe in, worship, love, and adore such a God? So do we. You believe in Jesus Christ, the only begotten Son of God—the immaculate conception of the virgin mother—who taught in the temple, preached the gospel, healed the sick, made the lame to walk, gave sight to the blind, hearing to the deaf, and purity to the sinful; was crucified, buried, and on the third day rose triumphant over death and lighted forever the shadows of earth by the demonstrated truth of life, immortal as God? You believe in this dear, compassionate, loving Jesus as your Lord, your Savior, your example? So do we. You believe the Bible is the divinely inspired revelation of God to man? So do we.

"The older Christian churches urge as an objection against what they conceive Christian Science to be that it is sheer impiety for any person to assert that he is clothed with the power of God to heal the sick. The striking weakness of this objection is that Christian Scientists do not profess any such thing. As it was in the time of Jesus, so now the power that heals the sick is the power of God.

"Will any one of the old churches assert that Jesus did not mean that his disciples of old time should do the works he did—that his declaration was 'a promise to the ear to be broken to the hope'? Hear these farewell words of our ascending Lord, spoken to you and to me: 'If you believe, in my name you shall cast out devils. If you believe, in my name you shall lay hands on the sick and they shall recover.'

"I have little time and less disposition to defend Christian Science or the magnificent woman who, in hope and prayer and love, found it in God's revelation to man, from assaults made upon either. It is enough to know that, if it is not true, by the eternal decree of God it will come to naught, and that if it is true all the powers of earth and hell cannot prevail against it."

Reproductions of Antique Silver in Sterling.

First Floor, Annex.

Our large stock of reproductions of Antique Silver is very different from the conventional styles of silverware, and most interesting to those who look for unique articles of artistic excellence. The features of our collection are *great variety of beautiful designs* and *satisfactory prices.*

We mention some of the articles which we exhibit:

Almond Dishes, Baby Rattles, Bag Tops, Bon Bon Baskets, Bon Bon Boxes, Bon Bon Spoons, Bon Bon Tongs, Bottle Markers, Cabinet Ornaments, Candlesticks, Chariots, Chatelaines, Children's Cups, Cigar Box Openers, Cigar Cutters, Cigarette Cases, Cigarette Holders, Cigar Holders, Cigar Lamps, Cloth Brushes, Coffee Pots, Cologne Bottles, Comports, Corks, Cream Pitchers, Crumb Brushes, Crumb Trays, Egg Cups, Fonts, Glove Hooks, Grape Shears, Gravy Boats, Ink Stands, Jardinieres,

Jewel Boxes, Knife Rests, Library Scissors, Liquer Cups, Loving Cups, Menu Holders, Mirrors, Military Brushes, Mustache Brushes, Napkin Rings, Nut Spoons, Olive Dishes, Pencil Tops, Pencils, Penholders, Pen Trays, Pepper Shakers, Plates, Pocket Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Mirrors, Prayer Book Covers, Salt Dishes, Salt Shakers, Salt Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Tea Caddies, Tea Bells, Tea Sets, Tea Strainers, Toothpick Holders, Vases, Vinaigrettes, Water Kettle.

Dress Goods for All

1st Floor, State St.

—to suit all tastes—to fit all pocketbooks (providing the purchaser wants dependable goods). Superlatives fit well in a description of this stock. *Largest—finest—best*—all these adjectives apply perfectly to our Dress Goods showing.

Plaids are predominant, of course, and nowhere is a better selection. For those who eschew the tartans we have Crepes, Crepons, Venetians, Broadcloths, and all staple costume weaves, under new and old names, in new and standard shades. Everything good—new or old—in colored woolen and silk-and-woolen fabrics is represented.

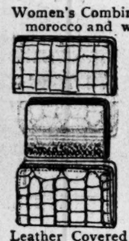
Cheviots, plain and fancy, 75c yard and up.
Golf Cloakings and Reversible Skirtings, $1.25 yard and up.

1st Floor, Annex.

High-Grade Leather Goods.

Quality and style travel together in this stock. We are equally proud of the up-to-date appearance of our goods and of their honest construction. They are made to last—not merely to look at. This department may be depended upon for the latest novelties, for the most satisfactory goods and for *the best value* for your money.

Women's Combination Pocketbooks, of real seal, alligator, morocco and wild steer leathers; a good assortment of sizes and shapes in the new fall colors; extra good values at $1.50.



Special Mexican Hand Carved Leather Combination Pocketbooks, $1.00.

The Latest Fad in Purses—made of pigskin leather, to be carried on the fingers; 50c to $2.00.

Heavy Plated Metal Link Purses, with chain and ring in silver, oxidized, gray, gold and gun metal finish; $1.25 to $1.85.

Desk Pads (sizes 12x17) in black, brown, red, blue and green; with four large leather corners, 50c; the same, mounted with four sterling silver corners, $1.00.

Leather Covered Shaving Paper Pads in black, brown, red, and green, 50c; mounted with four sterling silver corners and shields, $1.00.

Card Cases of real seal, wild steer, morocco and lizard leathers; all leather lined; suitable shapes and colors for women or men, $1.00 to $3.50.

Men's Real Seal Letter Cases, 6½ inches long, calf and seal leather-faced, $1.50 to $3.50.

1-inch Heavy Sterling Silver Letters for mounting leather goods, 75c.

We make to order letters and monograms of gold, sterling silver and brass.

Embroidery Dept., 1st Floor, State St.

Centerpieces, Scarfs, Tidies.

Rare values in desirable goods, slightly mussed and soiled from handling, otherwise perfect.

20-inch hand-made Renaissance Centerpieces, with linen center, $1.25, $1.48, $1.75, and up.
Sideboard and Bureau Scarfs, 20x54 inch reduced to $2.85 each.
Renaissance Lace Doylies, with linen center, reduced to 25c, 38c, and 48c each.
Real Duchesse Doylies, reduced to 95c each.
Spachtel Scarfs and Pillow Shams, in handsome cut-out work and embroidery, on cambric and net foundations, 85c, $1.25, and $1.48 each.

7th Floor, Main Building.

Morris Chairs, $9.75.

With finest elastic felt cushions, our own make, covered with imported corduroy and tapestries. Frames finished in Flemish oak, mahogany and golden oak and supplied with brass rod and casters. Complete for $9.75.

Writing Desks

in golden oak and bird's-eye maple (like cut),

$5.75 each.

These desks are carefully designed and well constructed—have a full sized lower outside drawer—lid beautifully carved—inside fitted with compartments and drawer.

Box (or wardrobe) Couches.

4th Floor, State St.

For the past two months we have been busy in our workrooms preparing a stock of Box Couches "made-on-honor."

The boxes are made by our own cabinet-makers; the upholstering is done by our own skilled upholsterers, and only the best materials are used; the tops coat in a layer of finest elastic felt, the coverings are imported and domestic cretonnes in attractive patterns and colors.

There are two kinds of Couches. Those with plain tops we sell at $11.50 each; those with tufted tops at $18 each.

The exhibit of hand-made "Rohlfs furniture" on the same floor is of much interest.

Umbrella Bargains.

1st Floor, Annex.

$5.00 would be a reasonable price for any of these umbrellas. They are real "bargains."

Women's 26 inch Best Black Union Taffeta Umbrellas, with fancy handles, steel rods and cases, $3.50.

Women's 26 inch Black Union Silk and Silk and Linen Umbrellas, with a large selection of fancy handles, at $3.

Men's 28 inch Union Twill and Union Taffeta Umbrellas, with steel rods, cases and tassels, in a good selection of handles; among them are a few umbrellas reduced from $6, $7, $8 and $9; at $3.

Dress Linings.

1st Floor, State St.

Cotton Taffeta, black with white figures, in 5-yard lengths, at 8c yard.

36 inch Percalines, all shades, at 10c yard.

40 inch Silk Moreens, at $1.25 yard.

39 inch Plaid Wool Moreens, at 75c and $1.25 yard.

32 inch Embossed Imported Taffetas, at 25c yard.

24 inch Silk Serges, all shades, at 50c yard.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

On the Cloak and Costume Floor.

3rd Floor, State St.

Tailor-Made Suits:

Tight-fitting suits of black cheviot, lined throughout with black taffeta, new habit-back, flare skirt finished with several rows of tailor stitching; price $40.00.

Fly-front Tailor Suits, of black cheviot, lined throughout with black taffeta, carefully tailored; price $25.00.

Reefer Jacket Tailor Suits, of very fine black cheviot, lined throughout with black taffeta silk, carefully tailored in every detail; exceptional value at $30.00.

Plaid-Back Skirts:

Our present collection of STORMY DAY or WALKING SKIRTS is the largest we have shown this season. Hundreds of garments to select from, many of which were made in our own factory, of materials bought direct from the mills, enabling us to sell them at very reasonable prices $8.00, $10.00, $12.50, $13.50, $15.00, $18.50 and up to $35.00.

The very heaviest materials used for this purpose are included in this range of prices.

Dress Skirts:

CHEVIOT DRESS SKIRTS: Very strong values in dress skirts at $5.00, $7.00 and $7.50, all with the habit back, good percaline lining and tailor stitching.

Dress Skirts, made of extra fine cheviot, lined throughout with black taffeta, two front seams finished with tailor stitching, habit back; an exceptional value at $15.00.

Latest novelty in SILK SKIRTS of black peau de soie, with accordion plaited ruffle around bottom finished with a very rich trimming; made in our own workrooms (see exact cut of style), price $27.50.

Capes and Jackets:

GOLF CAPES in a great variety of styles and patterns, in the most desirable materials and colorings; Oxford grey with white and black back, black with black and white plaid on the inside, blue with a great variety of plaid linings, and the golden shade of brown with handsome plaid on the reverse side; prices $7.50, $8.50, $10.75, $12.50, up to $35.00.

WOMEN'S JACKETS: The strongest values we have ever shown; materials, kersey, cheviot and handsome Oxford mixtures; price $10.00.

Equally strong values at $15.00, $17.50, $20.00, $25.00 and up.

Sacques and Wrappers:

Flannelette Dressing Sacques, dainty stripes, pink and white and blue and white, trimmed with ruffle all around, of solid colors, either pink or blue, very special value at 75c.

Dressing Sacques of good plain or ripple Eiderdown, with crocheted edge; pink, blue, red and grey, at 95c.

Printed French Flannel Sacques, made in Paris, to our special order; collar and cuffs trimmed with embroidered edge; in a great variety of handsome stripes and figures, at $3.75.

Good Percale WRAPPERS with deep flounce around the bottom, well-made and good fitting garments at $1.25.

Very attractive styles in Flannelette Wrappers at $1.65, $1.75, $2.50 and $3.50.

1st Floor, State St.

25 pieces of Black Satin Duchesse at $1.00 Yard.

Best Value Offered in Chicago.

The exceptional quality of this fabric is bound to cause rapid selling, and the limited quantity makes an early purchase advisable.

Basement: 50 Pieces of Plaid Velvet at 37½c yd.

An excellent opportunity to purchase a Waist Pattern at an extremely low price. Manufacturers will also recognize the importance of this offer.

Special Prices on Sheets and Cases and Cottons by the Yard.

2d Floor, State St.

Cotton goods are rapidly advancing in price. We hold to our old prices as long as possible, and when we quote "special prices"—lower even than our heretofore low prices—the occasion is worthy of attention.

Patrons of our department may depend upon getting the very best prices the market permits in goods purchased during this sale.

Cambrics, Long Cloth, Mattress Covers, and everything in our Domestic Cotton Dept. are included in this sale at special prices.

Fashionable Furs—Properly Priced.

8d Floor, State St.

Nobody questions the quality of our furs—years of honest service have given them a reputation impossible to impeach. Style and price are the remaining essentials to be considered and inspection is necessary to a proper judgment of them. The average person is better fitted to criticise the style of fur garments than the quality, and we confidently submit an immense assortment of the brightest, most tasteful fur fashions ever shown in Chicago. Prices are best judged by comparison. We present these few items for the test.

Jackets.

Genuine Near Seal Jackets, high collar and large lapels of Sable Fox, $75.00.

China Seal Jackets, high storm collar, large lapels, latest front, back and sleeves, $19.00.

Genuine high-class Electric Seal Jackets, made in our own "Hamilton" shape, large lapels, latest style sleeves, back, high collar, satin lining. We believe this to be the best value ever offered in Electric Seal Coats, at $28.50.

Finest quality of Near Seal Jackets in a variety of shapes, $50.00.

Scarfs.

Finest Silver Opossum Scarfs, trimmed with tails, $4.75.

Silver Gray Fox Scarfs—mounted head—natural tail and gun metal chain, $7.50.

Natural Musquash Scarfs, ornamented with tails, $2.50.

Mink Marmot Scarfs, trimmed with tails, $3.00.

Black Marten Scarfs, ornamented with tails, $5.00, $7.50, $8.00, $3.50.

Stone Marten Scarfs, head, tail and claws, $12.00.

Collarettes.

Black Marten Collarettes, with Persian lamb yoke, and under collar, top collar and skirt of choice black marten—$24.50.

Genuine Black Marten Plain Round Collarettes, $12.50.

Black Marten Collarettes, with yoke, under collar, tabs and revers of Persian lamb, trimmed with black marten tails, $30.00.

Black Marten Collarettes, with long tabs of black marten, ornamented with tails, $25.00.

Genuine Northern Beaver Plain Round Collarettes, $16.50.

Genuine Plucked Otter Plain Round Collarettes, $20.00.

Stone Marten Storm Collars, ornamented with six genuine stone marten tails, $30.00.

Electric Seal Plain Round Collarettes, with genuine stone marten top collar, $19.75.

Electric Seal Collarettes with tabs, skirt of good quality mink, ornamented with heads and claws, $25.00.

Electric Seal Collarettes, with tabs, skirt of sable fox, ornamented with head and tails, $25.00.

Electric Seal Collarettes, with skirt of genuine black lynx, $30.00.

The entire 3d floor, annex is devoted to China, Cut Glass, Bric-a-Brac, Lamps, Screens, Pictures, etc.

Cut Glass Section: We have just unpacked a very rich assortment of Colored Glass of the finest English manufacture, beautifully cut and engraved; also some specimens of American Cut Cased Glass. These are exclusive goods which cannot be copied in cheap grades; are correct in style, and therefore exceptionally well adapted for wedding and other gifts.

The pieces comprise WINE BOTTLES, LIQUOR JUGS, CORDIAL SETS, PITCHERS, ICE TUBS, CIGAR JARS, WINE GLASSES, FINGER BOWLS and PLATES, PUNCH CUPS and SAUCERS, PUNCH BOWLS and CUPS, FLOWER VASES, ROSE BOWLS, etc. The colors are ruby, amber, heliotrope and green in rich tints.

SALT and PEPPER SHAKERS: A novelty which we have had specially made up for our own trade, in green Bohemian Cut Glass Shakers, decorated in gold and with gilt, sterling tops, two pretty designs, $1.50 each.

CUT GLASS DISHES, 6 inch, suitable for ice cream, sauce, etc., extra good value at $2.00 each.

Bric-a-Brac Section: Such an aggregation of choice articles in China, Pottery, Metal Work, Japanese Curios, etc., massed together in an artistic manner, is seldom seen. Our stocks on this floor are now practically complete for the season and open for inspection, and we feel confident that the immense selections, the exceedingly large variety and the wide range of prices will at once commend themselves to the buying public.

China Section: Special sale of DINNER SETS:

Several very special offers of fine sets: One in Haviland china, with gold finish on each piece; complete services of 136 pieces, for $40.00.

Vienna China, delicate border decorations, thin, translucent ware: set of 110 pieces, $25.00.

Haviland China, in different spray decorations, gold finish on handles only; set of 106 pieces, $22.50.

English Semi-Porcelain, best grade, very light weight, green underglaze design, set of 113 pieces, $10.

A new line of PITCHERS, 1 of which we illustrate; 2-qt. size, elaborately decorated and gilded; special value, at 60c each.

ODDS AND ENDS in china: We have several lots of patterns, mostly in Haviland china, which we wish to close out, and have arranged them on a large counter, marked at bargain prices to clear quickly. There are not many of each, but they include such pieces as Plates in all sizes — Teapots — odd Pitchers—Platters—Vegetable Dishes, etc.

Picture Section: When you have half an hour to spare visit this section of the floor—we predict it will prove interesting. The collection of engravings and prints as well as original sketches in water colors, etc., is one well chosen.

Unique effects are shown in MOUNTING and FRAMING, which are executed in our own workrooms by competent assistants.

Lamp Section: The principal features we endeavor to maintain in this stock are: *Exclusive designs, high-grade goods and prices that will defy competition.* Our showing of Fine Lamps in standard and Vollenden shapes is very large; in Bronze, Pottery, China and other designs we have many novel creations.

GLOBES, SHADES, Etc. — A large and varied assortment in all colors and sizes always in stock.

Silk and paper shades made up to any design in our own workrooms at moderate prices.

All kinds of Lamp repairing executed.

Basement Section.

Large Sauce Bowls, 12c each.
Individual Sauce Dishes to match, 3c each.
Yellow Kitchen Bowls, all sizes.
Japanned Service Trays, all sizes.

SPECIAL: Bread and Butter Plates and Sauce Dishes of real china, flower decoration with gold edge, plate 6-in. size, sauce dish 5½-in. size—10c each.

1st Floor, Annex.

The Decided Success of Our 20th Semi-Annual Glove Sale

now in progress is, naturally, very pleasing to us. It proves that the demand for good Gloves is increasing instead of growing less, and that our watchful care in selling gloves of a satisfactory kind is appreciated by the public.

This sale continues throughout the month. The stock is in splendid condition and the gloves, once seen, need no praising. These are the specially priced lines:

Kid Gloves from the "Jay" and "Alexandre" factories, special at $1, $1.15, $1.25, $1.35, $1.50, $1.65, $1.75, $1.85, $1.90, $2.50, $2.90 and $3.25.

Evening Lengths in Suede and Glace Gloves at very low, special prices.

Pique-sewn Gloves of the heavier kinds, from "Alexandre" and other famous factories—special at 75c, 85c, 95c, $1.10, $1.25, $1.35 and $1.50.

Boys', Misses' and Children's Kid Gloves—special at $1.10.

MEN'S STREET GLOVES—Up-to-date styles—admirable qualities—special at 75c, 95c, $1.25, $1.50 and $1.85.

1st Floor, State St.

Lace Robes, Etc.

Black Spangled Net Robes continue to be the favorites, and those received this week are more beautiful than their predecessors. Black Lace Dresses come next in favor, and for evening wear, rich, creamy Silk Robes, Embroidered Mousseline and real Renaissance Robes. The limited quantities received of these imported Robes make an early inspection advisable.

Bargain Square: Many fine Trimming Laces at *half* usual prices. . . . REMNANTS of All Overs, Chiffons and Mousseline.

Trimmed Hats at $8, $10 and $12.

The millinery and the selection are both superior to those usually available at these prices. We are making a most earnest bid for the "popular-price" millinery business this season, and offer at $8, $10 and $12, millinery elegance and quality ordinarily commanding much more money.

Ready-to-Wear Hats in hundreds of catchy styles—thoughts from our own workroom, at these prices:

2d floor, $5 to $8 to $10.
1st floor, $3 to $4 to $5.
Basement, 75c to $1.50 to $2.75.

Fourth Floor, State St.

Blankets and Comforters.

The greatest stock of Blankets and Comforters ever shown at retail in Chicago awaits your inspection here. Nothing desirable is lacking and prices are absolutely right.

Indian Blankets, Red and Grey Blankets,
Fleecy Wool Blankets, Camping Blankets.
Italian Silk Blankets, Imported Fancy Blankets.

Blankets at 40c to $40 a pair.

COMFORTERS made in our own workrooms at 90c upward. Their excellence is guaranteed.

Trimming Novelties.

1st Floor, State St.

Advance shipments of Trimmings, selected because of their departure from conventional patterns such as demand the regulation arrangement. We show garnitures different from the ordinary, suggesting to the fertile mind original ideas in gown ornamentation.

Effective Appliques, exquisitely wrought Festoons and Garlands, jaunty Boleros, Velvet and Cloth Galons, Fringes in silk, chenille, jet, pearl, etc.

Special: Closing out odds and ends of handsome Colored Trimmings—novelties in small quantities—appropriate for the most dressy garments; were $2.50, $3.50 and $4.50 yard; to close 95c yard.

Hosiery Novelties.

1st Floor, State St.

In Silk, Lisle and Cotton; a selection of handsome effects in Fancy Hosiery carefully chosen from the samples of the leading foreign and domestic makers. Also a complete stock of the more staple styles. The following are especially good values:

Women's "Burlington Fast Black" Extra Heavy Cotton Hose, in plain black and black with white soles; all have double soles, heels and toes—35c pair.

Women's Novelty Cotton Hose, in black, blue and cardinal, with embroidered polka dots, also light shades with fleur de lis, polka dot and the new bowknot patterns—special at 35c pair.

Women's Pure Thread Silk Hose, in Richelieu and Rembrandt ribbed, double heels and toes—$1.85 a pair.

Women's Pure Cashmere Hose, in light and heavy weights, double soles, heels and toes, at 50c pair.

Boys' Extra Heavy Cashmere Hose; double knees, heels and toes; very durable—35c pair, 3 pairs for $1.00.

Our Famous $1 White Shirts.

1st Floor, State St.

They are made in four styles: "coat" shirt—open all down front—open front and back—and open back only—all with short bosoms—and regulation full dress style, with 9x16 bosom. The quality of the shirts is beyond criticism.

They are made of Williamsville muslin, with fine 4-ply linen bosoms, set in; reinforced in front; neck bands are cushioned at back to prevent the stud from chafing the neck; tie tape at back; patent continuous facing in front and at waistband openings.

These shirts are pronounced by many who buy them *"the best in the city at the price."* We sell them at $1 each, or 6 for $5.75.

Men's Popular-Priced Collars and Cuffs—linen on both sides—in all the popular shapes shown in high-priced goods:

Collars, 15c, 2 for 25c.
Cuffs, 25c pair.
6 pair for $1.40

These collars and cuffs are equal in appearance to imported goods sold at higher prices.